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A NEW GOVERNOR IN OFFICE

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT ALBANY.

A GREAT CROWD IN ATTENDANCE—GOV. CORNELL SWORN IN, ST SECRETARY OF STATE CARR—THE VALEDICTORY AND INAUGURAL ADDRESSES—A BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The State Government was changed to-day from one of Democratic to one of Republican political complexion, Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell occupying the place which Lucius Robinson yielded. The snow-storm of yesterday left the ground covered with snow enough to make good sleighing; the weather moderated during the night, and this morning the sun shone brightly over the roofs, and upon streets that were filled with people on their way to the Capitol to see the inauguration. About the hotels the contest for Speaker was dropped for a time, members and office-seekers exchanged cheerful New Year's greetings, and a natural holiday feeling prevailed. The day was ushered in at the Delavan House by a pleasant dinner given by the staff of Gov. Robinson to the members of Gov. Cornell's staff, and most of the time after the dinner—which began just before midnight—and before the inauguration, was consumed by the staff officers in needed refreshment and the arrangement of the elaborate uniforms in which the Governor's military family are expected to array themselves. The Capitol was thrown open early, and the galleries were occupied before 11 o'clock, no restraint being placed upon the occupation of that part of the House. There was some discrimination, however, about admissions to the floor, and State officers, members of the Senate and Assembly, persons of prominence in Albany and other cities were first admitted. The desks of the Assembly were not in place, the area in the centre of the House being filled with rows of chairs. Among the first visitors to occupy places on the floor were Mrs. Ezra Cornell, the venerable mother of Gov. Cornell, and Mrs. A. B. Cornell and her two sons. They were escorted to their places, in the second row at the right of the Speaker's desk, by Mr. Dwight Lawrence, and were soon joined by Jacob M. Patterson, Jr. Near Mrs. Cornell were her sisters, Mrs. Lyman Hastings, of Albany, and Mrs. Case, of Ithaca. Mrs. Cornell was dressed in black silk, looked very happy and proud to have her sons—who are old enough to share in the feeling—with her at a moment so full of cause for pride. All around her were crowds of prominent persons from all parts of the State. Ithaca and Utica sent their delegations, and New-York sent, too, a few of the large number of visitors. The crowd outside became so great at 10:45 that it overcame the guards, and a miscellaneous rush of Senators, Assemblymen, and new and old State officers was suddenly made down the aisles, and packed into the spaces at the back and sides of the chamber. Judge Church and his family found seats near the front, and so did ex-State Treasurer Bristol and ex-Speaker Younglove. John M. Francis and ex-Secretary of State G. Hilton Scribner sat together in front, and near them, sitting on one of the short steps that lead to the centre of the House, was Assemblyman George L. Terry, of Washington, one of the candidates for Speaker. In the spaces at each side of the Speaker's desk were packed nearly all the outgoing and incoming State officers, and such men as John D. Parsons, Henry R. Pierson, Charles E. Smith, and James Covert, of Albany. Gen. Rathbone and Mr. W. M. Whitney were in the audience, but there were not as many of the people prominent in the Albany social circles as one might have expected to see. Among the New-York visitors were the Hon. John D. Lawson and his wife, with the widow of the Hon. Lyman Tremain. A few moments before 12 o'clock John F. Smyth came down the centre of the chamber leading Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, State Treasurer Wendell, Controller Wadsworth, Secretary of State Carr, and Attorney-General Ward, who made their way to the right of the Speaker's desk.

At 12 o'clock precisely, there was a stir at the central door, and the people who had filled up the middle aisle stood aside. As they did so, Gov. Robinson and Governor-elect Cornell marched in arm-in-arm down toward the centre. Gov. Robinson tripped as he reached the first step, but Gov. Cornell's arm caught him and prevented an accident. Behind each Governor came, in single file, his staff officers, in blue and gold, and with their famous chapeaus under their arms. In front of the desk Gov. Robinson parted with Governor-elect Cornell, and walked to the right, while Mr. Cornell went to the left. They met on opposite sides of the Speaker's desk. Their staff officers halted at the steps leading to the raised desk, and stood in lines that reached far out into the chamber. Of course, the new staff was eyed with curiosity, and it was found to be a body of men that would pass a very strict inspection. Judge Advocate Horace Russell, Col. Francis N. Mann, and Engineer-in-Chief Lloyd Aspinwall were conspicuous among the tall, erect figures, and no one who had known Mr. James M. Varnum as a harmless barrister would have suspected that he would make such a fine-looking soldier.

Gov. Robinson, as soon as he had reached his place, motioned to Secretary of State Carr, who approached Governor-elect Cornell to administer the oath of office. He began the recital of the formula very nicely, indeed, having apparently committed it to memory, but his memory forsook him, and, as he had no book near at hand to refer to, he remembered as much of the oath as he could, and finished in a somewhat abrupt manner. Then, ex-Gov. Robinson, standing at the right, thrust the fingers of one hand into his closely-buttoned coat, and in a clear, firm voice, addressed Gov. Cornell as follows:

GOVERNOR CORNELL: Under the Constitution and laws, you have been chosen Governor of this State for the term of three years. In accordance with established use, as, I am here for the purpose of taking formal leave of that high office and of welcoming you to it. Of the manner in which its duties have been performed during the last three years it is not for me to speak. The acts of the Administration are upon the records of the State and have entered into its history. There I leave them to the impartial judgment of the people. No suggestion of mine as to the policy which you should pursue would be pertinent here; your own good judgment and sense of propriety will be your guide. You to-day enter into an office of dignity and power, and of great labor and responsibility. The Constitution which you have just taken an oath to support, directs that the Governor shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed; it makes him commander-in-chief of the large and now well-armed and disciplined force of citizen soldiers; it requires him to examine and approve or disapprove all acts which may pass the Legislature; in all the financial provisions it is in perfect accord with the eighth commandment of the moral decalogue, and both are alike violated by every appropriation of public money not necessary for the proper administration of the Government; it also clothes him as chief magistrate with the difficult and delicate power of tempering justice with mercy and humanity. For all the heavy labors imposed upon him, the only adequate reward which he can possibly receive will be the clear consciousness of responsibilities fearlessly met, and duties faithfully performed. He may, indeed, find some relief from his official burdens in the cultivated social intercourse of this ancient and historic city, which has so long been the capital of our State, whose hospitable citizens do all in their power to render a residence among them agreeable. I now welcome you to your high office, and sincerely hope that the reward of which I have spoken may be yours, and that your administration may be such as to increase your own honor and confer enduring benefits upon the people of the whole State.

During the delivery of this speech Gov. Cornell was as motionless as a statue, looking fixedly at the speaker, and paying no heed to the audience before him. When ex-Gov. Robinson had concluded, the Governor made a brief address to his predecessor. Then he turned toward the audience, at the same time pushing back his coat with his right hand and leaning lightly against the stone railing at his side. His address was as follows:

GOVERNOR ROBINSON: For 20 years you have occupied an influential position in the councils of the State. Chosen repeatedly to the Legislature, and for several terms elected Controller, you served with such steadfast ability as to win promotion to the Executive office by an unprecedented vote. As chief magistrate, you have vigorously and fearlessly exercised your official prerogatives, and given your Administration high rank with those which have preceded it. Permit me to congratulate you upon the honorable record you have made for yourself in the annals of the State, and to express my cordial wishes for your continued health and prosperity.

My friends, you have assembled to witness the transfer of the Executive authority of the State from an officer who has completed his term of service to a successor chosen under the operation of the Constitution and the laws. Our great State, already in the second century of her constitutional government, has in the past been fortunate in the character and ability of her Executives. In the present instance a veteran in the service of the State surrenders his authority to one called from private life, with limited experience in public affairs. It has given me peculiar pleasure to avail myself of the present occasion to bear testimony to the conspicuous fidelity with which my honored predecessor has discharged his official responsibility. For a long time it has seemed to me that we are quick to find fault with public men, but careless in expressing our appreciation of faithful service. Perhaps more careful discrimination in this regard would contribute quite as much to elevate our public service as some other remedies which have been suggested for present evils. It should be remembered that great prizes are offered to men of ability in other pursuits, which go far beyond anything realized in official life. The learned professions, the management of corporations and other great business enterprises afford opportunities for compensation and distinction which lessen the attractions of the public service, and induce many of our best men to neglect affairs of Government.

My friends, looking back over the past year we have great cause for gratitude to the Divine Being for many blessings bestowed upon our people. Renewed prosperity, general good health, and public order have prevailed in a marked degree. Plenteous harvests and generous rewards have rewarded agriculture. Ready employment and liberal wages have awaited industrious hands. Restored values and improved credits have encouraged the commercial classes. The dark clouds which so long cast their shadows over the business affairs of the country have broken away, and the new year opens in the bright sunlight of prosperity. In entering upon the duties that await me, grateful acknowledgment is due the people for the confidence so generously manifested. The great trust committed to my keeping is accepted with a profound sense of the responsibilities involved, and with full determination faithfully and impartially to discharge the obligations assumed.

The addresses finished, the Governor and the ex-Governor shook hands and then walked together out of the chamber and down the stairway to the Governor's room, where they remained for an hour or more receiving the congratulations of all who chose to call, and the number was so great that the halls were almost impassable. Ex-Gov. Robinson was driven to the Delavan at 1:30, accompanied by his son, David C. Robinson, and at 2:30 the family left for New-York. Gov. Cornell and his family returned to their new home on Eagle-street.

Mrs. Cornell opened the Executive Mansion to callers this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and from that time until 6 o'clock there was a constant stream of visitors. Mrs. A. B. Cornell, Mrs. Ezra Cornell, the Governor's mother; Mrs. Case, and Mrs. Lyman Hastings, sisters of Mrs. A. B. Cornell; Mrs. Charles E. Smith, and Mrs. John D. Lawson received the callers in the south parlor. The Governor's staff were in attendance to receive and present the callers to the hostess, who, appearing for the first time as the lady of the Executive Mansion, made a most agreeable impression on her visitors.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

THE CANDIDATES ALL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS, BUT THE WINNING MAN STILL IN DOUBT.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Only 30 odd members of the Assembly have yet reached this city, and as four of these are candidates for the Speakership and one more is still regarded as a candidate, the contest for the leading position in the lower house has not yet assumed a shape to enable one to determine what the result will be. All the candidates in the field have headquarters. Mr. Kennedy, of Livingston, who has been talked about in Syracuse as a candidate, said to-day that he had never considered himself as a candidate, and that his name had been put forward by some one who had not consulted him. He had seen a dispatch in THE TIMES, sent from Syracuse, which gave him one explanation of his reported candidacy. It is said here now that one reason for placing him in nomination is to make it impossible for Samuel P. Allen, of Genesee, to capture the Clerkship of the Assembly. Mr. Allen is a candidate against E. M. Johnson, and Mr. Allen's friends suspect that Kennedy's prospects are talked about in order to keep the second Livingston County man out of the field. Mr. Allen, however, persists in his canvass, and now that Mr. Kennedy declares himself out of the race, he feels somewhat encouraged.

Gen. Husted is in his old rooms at the Delavan. He is very confident of succeeding, and so is his neighbor, Gen. Sharpe on the same floor. Charles R. Skinner's rooms are on the second floor, nearly opposite to those of Gen. Husted. Warner Miller joined him today, and this evening Mr. Chickering, of Lewis, although not very well, came to the capital to assist Mr. Skinner, who is making an earnest canvass. Mr. Terry's head-quarters will to-morrow be on the same floor with the others just named, and the candidate promises to make a vigorous canvass. Mr. Baker's head-quarters are at Stanwix Hall, where Mr. Alvord will appear to-morrow.

Efforts have been made to-day to ascertain, by conversation with members, what the chances of the respective candidates are. If the hopes of each candidate could be realized, 500 votes would be cast for Speaker, and all five candidates would be elected. There seems good reason to believe that by Monday night there will be only three candidates in the race—Husted, Sharpe, and Skinner. The only man who are outspoken for Baker are Ingersoll, of Chautauqua, and Van Valkenburgh, of Niagara. All the New-York members heard from are for Sharpe. The belief gains ground that some of the candidates are gathering material to be thrown when the time arrives for them to make the best terms. As yet no candidate can be said to hold enough strength to do much "throwing." Meantime the candidates spend their time in making calls upon each other and discussing their respective prospects. There are all sorts of conjectures about what combinations are to be made. The Husted men expect to gain the Skinner and Terry strength, while Gen. Sharpe's adherents are confident he will attract nearly all the members, who are free to choose when the man whom they now prefer decide to withdraw. By to-morrow night, it is expected, there will be members enough in the city to render the fight more exciting, and material enough to enable one to judge better what the result of the contest is to be.

Among the followers in Gov. Cornell's suite to-day at the inauguration was Mr. Henry E. Abbell, who has to-day been appointed private secretary. At the same time the Governor re-appointed Mr. Miggeel, pardon clerk for Gov. Robinson. The contest for Clerk of the Senate is still continued between Mr. Ghiddes and Mr. Vrooman, and both are confident of winning. An inquiry among the Senators who have been in the capital gives Mr. Vrooman the advantage, and the aspect of this fight may be changed before to-morrow night.

EUROPEAN STATE AFFAIRS.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CZAR AND CZAREWITCH—THE TRANSFER OF GUSINJE—MINOR POLITICAL MATTERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The *Golos* announces that it is proposed to enact special punishments for persons convicted of propagating Nihilist doctrines among the troops.

At a review of some of the regiments of the Guard yesterday, the Emperor made a speech to the troops, expressing his conviction that they will serve the Czarewitch as faithfully as they have served him. The Emperor then saluted the Czarewitch. At a dinner given on the anniversary of the crossing of the Balkans the Emperor entered the hall leading the Czarevna and accompanied by the Czarewitch. The foregoing is interesting in connection with the recent sensational reports of violent disagreements between the Emperor and Czarewitch.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 1.—It is believed that Sir Austen Layard will have an interview with the Sultan to-day, when arrangements will be made with a view to a compromise of the difference which have grown out of the affair of the German missionary and the condemned priest.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A Vienna correspondent announces that the Porte has promised to send a special commission to Gusinje with a document certifying to the transfer of Gusinje and Plava to the Montenegrins.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Gen. Cialdini, the Italian Minister, has presented to President Grévy his letter of recall.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Queen has informed the Czar of her acceptance of Prince Lobanoff as his Ambassador at London.

A Vienna correspondent emphatically denies that the Nihilists have established a reign of terror in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Disquieting rumors continue to circulate here regarding the conduct of the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who is charged with violent Russophilism and with intriguing against Germany."

Numerous arrests continue in Russia. A number of Army officers have recently been imprisoned, charged with complicity in the Nihilists plots.

A Berlin correspondent hears from good sources that a circular note has been signed and will be issued by M. De Freycinet, which declare that the new Ministry will remain true to his former political traditions, and will uphold the policy of peace. The same correspondent says: "It is doubtful whether M. Challemel-Lacour's appointment to succeed the Count de St. Vallier will be welcome here, because of his former violent attacks upon Prince Bismarck."

A Paris dispatch says: "At a reception to the diplomatic representatives on New Year's Day, Prince Hohenlohe informed M. De Freycinet that he was charged by Prince Bismarck to express his regret at the resignation of the Count de St. Vallier, and his wish to continue the present cordial relations between France and Germany."

PROGRESS OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

COMPELLING THE REBEL CHIEFS TO SUBMIT—MOHAMMED JAN'S RECENT ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Kabul, dated Dec. 22, reports that among the stipulations prescribed by Mohammed Janas a basis for peace were the return to India of the British force at Kabul, and that a promise be given to send back the Ameer, two British officers to remain at Kabul as hostages for the fulfillment of the promise.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows: "Gen. Roberts reports, on Dec. 30, that the force under command of Gen. Baker, which left Kabul on the 27th of December, is returning from Kohistan, having destroyed, unopposed, the fort of the rebel chief Mirbatcha, which was found abandoned. Several Kohistan and Logar chiefs have tendered their submission. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded during the last fortnight are estimated at 3,000 men. On the 30th of December Gen. Bright made a descent upon some of the villages whose inhabitants had been prominent in harassing the British outposts and took them by surprise. The weather is fine but very cold."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A Cabinet council will be held on Saturday.

Diving in the Tay, at the scene of the recent bridge disaster, has been suspended, owing to the boisterous weather. The railway authorities say there is little doubt that the bodies have been washed seaward, and a boat expedition is being organized to search for them.

Reuter's dispatch from Cairo says: "One of the Abyssinian chiefs who favored an aggressive policy has been recalled from the frontier by King John. It is thought at Cairo that this step indicates that the King has adopted a pacific attitude."

The Turkish Missions Aid Society have written to the *Times* regarding the famine in Northern Persia, stating that they have received a telegram from Germiah to the effect that the famine in all that region is increasing daily, and that unless strenuous efforts are made to send help from England and America, a great number of the people must perish. There are only two months' supply of food to sustain the people for the next seven months.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in France has resolved to have a special collection in each of its conferences to relieve the distress in Ireland.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The examination of Gonzales, the would-be regicide, elicited no information tending to show that the attempt was due to political animosity.

A fire has been raging for two days at Granada, in the neighborhood of the celebrated Alhambra. A number of houses have been burned.

King Alfonso has given 10,000 marks for the benefit of the famine-stricken people in Upper Silesia.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 30.—Sir Garnet Wolseley will start for England some time during January.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Berlin correspondent reports that Prince Bismarck is expected to arrive in Berlin on Sunday. The Emperor has specially requested him to return, being of the opinion that the climate of Varzin is not beneficial to the Prince.

An Alexandria dispatch says Ismail Eyoub Pasha has been appointed Governor of the Soudan, vice Gordon Pasha, resigned.

A Berlin dispatch says that 20,000 tons of steel rails have just been ordered in Westphalia for the American market.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, one of the commanders in the Zulu war, by the Queen's desire, will accompany the ex-Empress Eugénie to Zulu-land in February.

A MERCHANT'S SUDDEN DEATH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—William H. Griffith, an old and highly-respected citizen and business man, about 60 years of age, was suddenly killed to-night while walking across Baltimore-street, being knocked down and run over by a street-car. Mr. Griffith was a brother of Goldsboro S. Griffith, a prominent wholesale merchant of this city, and President of the Prisoners' Aid Society of the State.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

SILVER ADVOCATES DISGUSTED WITH SILVER.

PROMOTERS OF THE STANDARD DOLLAR BILL WHO REFUSE TO ACCEPT PART OF THEIR PAY IN THAT COIN—ONE CURRENCY FOR CONGRESSMEN AND ANOTHER FOR THE PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Attention has been directed to the fact that a number of members of Congress, in drawing their monthly pay, protested against accepting 10 per cent. of their salaries in standard silver dollars, and that among those who thus protested were some who had been the most pronounced advocates of the silver dollar. Even Mr. Warner, the great apostle of the silver crusade, has experienced so much inconvenience by being forced to accept 10 per cent. of his salary in silver dollars that he recently introduced a bill requiring that silver certificates shall be disbursed in lieu of ninety-cent silver pieces upon the demand of public creditors. In order to force some of the standard silver dollars into circulation, and thus relieve the vaults of the Treasury, the Secretary some time ago issued an order directing that the requisitions of all disbursing officers for funds with which to pay officers and employes of the Government should be paid one-tenth in silver dollars. In pursuance with this order the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has been regularly furnished by Treasurer Gilfillan with one-tenth of the amount of his pay-roll in these coins. In consequence of the clamor raised by members against accepting this form of money, a report has gained circulation that the order of the Secretary has been suspended in favor of Congressmen. This is not true. The order is still in full force, and is being rigidly carried out by the Treasurer. The Sergeant-at-Arms, however, is not a disbursing officer, but merely the agent or messenger of the members of Congress to collect and pay over to them their salaries in such installments and at such times as they may desire. The Treasurer, therefore, is bound to treat the Sergeant-at-Arms like any other creditor of the Government presenting a warrant for the payment of funds, and if that officer elects to take certificates in lieu of silver coins the Treasurer is required to accommodate him. If he should refuse to do this, the Sergeant-at-Arms could accept the silver dollars at one counter of the cash-room, and, taking them to another, could demand and would receive certificates in exchange for the objectionable coin.

In order to make matters agreeable, the Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms have arranged so that 5 per cent. of the salary of members of Congress shall be paid in silver dollars and 5 per cent. in silver certificates, and in this way the scruples of the advocates of a currency which has become objectionable even to them are overcome. The action of the Congressional advocates of silver dollars, in refusing to accept a proportion of their favorite money, which they were instrumental in forcing upon the general public, gives color to the suspicion that the silver-dollar act was passed more for the purpose of compelling the Government to take the surplus silver bullion from the market than for the purpose of establishing silver as currency. By their action in this regard Congressmen have decreed, taking advantage of their official positions, that one form of money shall be paid to them, and that another and inferior form shall be paid to the people.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

HOW NEW YEAR'S DAY WAS CELEBRATED AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The advent of the New Year was very generally celebrated in this city to-day, both in official and private circles. The weather was clear and warm, business was suspended, and the streets at an early hour of day were enlivened by the uniforms of Army and Navy officers on their way to the Executive Mansion, and by hundreds of carriages filled with New-Year's callers. The President's reception began promptly at 11 o'clock, and the delightful weather caused an unusually large attendance. The Executive Mansion was elaborately decorated with flags, evergreens, and blossoming plants, the chandeliers in all the parlors were festooned with smilax, and cut flowers were used in the greatest profusion to adorn the tables and mantels. The Presidential party consisted of the President and Mrs. Hayes, Vice-President Wheeler, Mrs. McKell, Miss Mathews, Miss Cook, and Miss Martindale, of Indiana—ladies visiting at the Executive Mansion—Mr. Webb Hayes, and Col. Casey. The Diplomatic Corps was first received in order that its members might, in accordance with the usual custom, lunch with the Secretary of State at 12 o'clock. Nearly all the foreign legations were represented by their Ministers, and all the representatives of European nations were in uniform or in court dress. After the Diplomatic Corps had been presented to the President by Secretary Evarts, the Justices of the Supreme Court were received, and were followed in turn by the Justices of the District Courts, Senators and Representatives, officers of the Army and Navy, and department officers. The general reception of private citizens took place between 1 and 2 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of people. All the Cabinet officers kept open house, and K-street, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth, where Secretaries Evarts and Sherman reside, was lined on both sides with carriages throughout the afternoon.

BONDS WANTED BY THE TREASURY.

BIDS FOR $5,000,000 WORTH OF BONDS CALLED FOR BY SECRETARY SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular announcing that proposals for the sale to the Government of $5,000,000 of any of the bonds of the United States of the description, and not to exceed the rates, below stated will be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York until noon of Wednesday, Jan. 7, at which time the bids will be opened and awards declared; the bonds thus purchased to be applied to the sinking fund, as provided in section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes of the United States: Act of Feb. 8, 1861, 6s of 1880 at 102⅜; acts of March 2, 1861, July 17, 1861, and March 3, 1863, 6s of 1881 at 104¼; act of July 14, 1870, 5 per cents of 1881 at 103⅜. Proposals should state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and under what act they were issued, and may be for any amount not less than $5,000. The offers must be for the sale of the bonds, with accrued interest to and including the 7th inst., and each proposal must inclose a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bonds offered. The checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following business day, when the bonds must be delivered, and the payment in lawful money will be made as soon as they can be duly examined. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and waive any defects.

A COMMOTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Quite a commotion was created at the White House to-day by Henry C. De Ahna, who entered with the general public during the hours devoted by the President to the regular New Year's reception. When De Anna reached the President, he began to abuse that officer for refusing to appoint him to office, charging the President with being instrumental in impoverishing and ruining his family. De Ahna was quite violent in his demonstration, and was removed by the Police. Some time ago De Ahna was appointed Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, but the Senate did not confirm his nomination, and he was obliged to return. He was put to considerable expense in going to and returning from Alaska, but was unable to recover his loss by reason of the failure of the Senate to confirm his nomination. Since returning to Washington De Ahna has been hanging about the departments seeking employment and relating his misfortunes to all who would listen. At the last session of Congress he was voted $1,500 in full for all claims against the Government by reason of his Alaska experience.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.

WHY THE GENTILES OPPOSE GOV. EMERY'S REAPPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—It is probable that a nomination for Governor of Utah will be sent to the Senate soon after the reassembling of Congress. Those prominently named in connection with the appointment are Gen. Charles Ewing, of Ohio; N. G. Ordway, of New-Hampshire, and the present incumbent, Gov. Emery, of Massachusetts. The objections raised by the Gentiles to the reappointment of Gov. Emery are: First, his intimate social relations with the Mormon priests and leaders of the Mormon Church; secondly, his disregard of the advice of Gentiles upon those matters which affect the general welfare of the Territory, as the signing of the Tax bill, and the repeal of the statute made by the Mormons punishing illicit cohabitation; thirdly, his want of independence and decision in carrying out public measures, and failing to take a prominent stand against polygamy by failing to enforce the United States statute of 1862, whereby the President's policy, as proclaimed in his last annual Message to Congress is thwarted; fourthly, the policy of Gov. Emery to please all parties, thus giving color to the allegation that he is scheming for the position of United States Senator in case the Territory should be organized as a State and admitted to the Union; fifthly, his engaging in business which compromises his official position, he being a large cattle-raiser, which requires him to be friendly with the Mormons in order not to be disturbed.

SENATOR MORGAN'S SON SHOT.

A YOUNG WOMAN ATTEMPTS TO REDRESS HER WRONGS BY SHOOTING HER ALLEGED BETRAYER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Miss Lucy R. Horton, of Dayton, Marengo County, Ala., attempted to shoot Mr. John H. Morgan, son of Senator John Tyler Morgan, near the corner of G and Seventh streets, this afternoon about 5 o'clock. Mr. Morgan was slightly, but not dangerously, wounded in the shoulder. After the shooting Miss Horton entered a street car, in which she was subsequently arrested and taken to the Police station. Miss Horton charges that she was seduced under promise of marriage by young Morgan. About a year ago, she wrote pleading letters to several Republican Senators, narrating her wrongs and begging them to do something to redress her grievances, and stating that her father was dead, that she was in distress, and that she had nobody who would champion her cause against the prominent and powerful enemies of Senator Morgan and his friends. Of course, these Senators were unable to assist her, although her story excited their sympathy. In May last, Miss Horton managed to raise means sufficient to pay her way to Washington, and immediately upon her arrival here called upon young Morgan at his office to demand reparation. This being refused, she drew a pistol and fired at him without effect, but before she could fire again she was disarmed and ejected. She subsequently entered suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Mr. Morgan for $10,000 damages, for seduction and breach of promise of marriage, which suit is now pending. How Miss Horton has subsisted since her sojourn in the city does not appear, but it is known that she has been laboring under great mental strain and excitement, and failing of other remedy has sought to redress her grievances by attempting young Morgan's life. His escape was very narrow. Miss Horton is about 20 years of age, and of prepossessing appearance. The friends of Mr. Morgan claim that Miss Horton's charges are utterly without foundation, and that she has personated him for the purpose of levying blackmail, or that she is suffering from dementia; that Mr. Morgan has never had any intimacy with her, and, indeed, never saw the lady more than three or four times, which he can fully prove. Mr. Morgan is Clerk to the Senate Committee on Rules, of which his father is Chairman.

GRANT AMONG SOUTHERNERS.

LEAVING AUGUSTA—A SHORT STAY IN BEAUFORT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 1.—Gen. Grant and party left here this morning for Beaufort and Savannah. The visitors were waited upon by the Mayor and Councilmen, and taken to the Union Depot in carriages, escorted by a band of music, and by the colored military, which was celebrating the Emancipation Proclamation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—Upon the announcement that Gen. Grant would visit Beaufort, an impromptu reception was arranged this morning by the leading citizens, irrespective of party. A large number of persons, of all classes, proceeded to the depot with bands of music and a copious display of bunting. Two colored military companies, the Beaufort Light Infantry and the Sumner Guard, were out. The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, the crack white company, was on the road leading to the town with one field-piece, firing a salute of 13 guns. Every available vehicle was in requisition to add to the demonstrations of welcome. At 3:30 o'clock the special train arrived with Gen. Grant and his party, and was greeted by the crowd of about 3,000 persons with hearty applause. The party was then seated in handsome conveyances, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, the Interdiant, and Col. Wilson occupied the first carriage, which was followed by a procession of citizens. The procession passed through streets decorated with flags to the hotel. At the entrance to the town was an arch bearing the word "Welcome" in evergreens. On the arrival of the party at the hotel, Intendant Williams, on behalf of the committee, extended the hospitalities of the town in a short speech.

Gen. Grant responded as follows: "It affords me great pleasure to be allowed the opportunity to visit Beaufort, though only for an hour. This locality occupies a conspicuous place in history. For the last 20 years it certainly has. The best qualities of the newly-emancipated race developed here. I thank you for your hospitable and warm welcome." Commodore Pattison and the officers of the fleet stationed here paid their respects in full uniform, and the ladies of the party were called upon by the ladies of the city. Gen. Grant expressed a desire for some phosphate fossils, and a number of citizens contributed specimens. One gentleman gave the General a sure headbone and lower jaw of a megalonyx; adding that it was a fair specimen of Carolina cheek and backbone.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 1.—Gen. Grant and party arrived by the Savannah and Charleston Railroad at 10 P. M., and were received by the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and the Collector of the Port. The colored military companies who had been parading in honor of Emancipation Day assembled at the depot with a brass band, and as the train rolled in, gave loud cheers. Gen. Grant was taken in charge by the Mayor, the remainder of the party being escorted to the Screven House by committees of Aldermen. The carriage containing the General and Mayor was escorted from the depot by the colored company, followed by a large crowd. At the hotel a crowd of whites had gathered. There was no demonstration as the General left the carriage and ascended the hotel steps, with the exception of three more cheers given by the colored military.

GRANT'S PENNSYLVANIA FRIENDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—There is much expression of dissent among Republican local newspapers throughout the State from the early convention policy, and also from that of renominating Gen. Grant. Several of these newspapers urge Blaine. In Lancaster County, the anti-Cameron faction will raise the Blaine flag. It is beyond reasonable doubt, however, that a majority of the Republicans of the State are to-day in favor of Gen. Grant, and it is observed that he is especially strong among substantial people who are not usually active in politics. The friends, although they might be supposed to look with disfavor on a military hero, are very cordial toward Grant for several reasons, but especially because of his course in regard to the Indians. Their agents, under the present Administration, have been so treated that they have been upon the verge of actual withdrawal from the work for several months.

In Chester County, notwithstanding the short time before the State Convention, a County Convention has been called, to meet on Jan. 27, at which the delegate to Chicago will be chosen, as well as the delegates to Harrisburg. There are indications that a Blaine candidate will make a canvass for Chicago, but it is believed that the State Convention, which will assume the right of revising and making up the full Chicago delegation of the State, will be unlikely to allow any persons known to be opposed to Grant to remain on the list. At the same time, the impression is that Senator Cameron, while he will have resolutions passed eulogizing Gen. Grant, and directing the delegation to vote "as a unit," will be content with that, and will not have the delegation actually instructed to support Grant. There is a feeling that the contingency of his being out of the field should be considered, and it is noticeable that Mr. Washburne's name is frequently suggested as an ultimate choice. Chairman Houton is preparing to-day the call for the State Convention, and it will be issued at once.

AWAITING THE VERDICT IN MAINE.

THE SUPREME COURT CALLED TOGETHER—DEMOCRATS TO IGNORE AN ADVERSE DECISION.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Augusta says: "It appears that not a single member of the Executive Council agreed with the Governor in his determination to ask the opinion of the Supreme Court on the questions telegraphed last night. Mr. Pillsbury, too, was strongly opposed to the plan, but the Governor, backed by Mr. Gould, made the concession to public sentiment. But it is safe to say that the Governor agrees with the Council that the action of the court will have no effect on the result. The count is completed and certificates are issued. The questions are so framed that it is expected answers favorable to the Fusionists will be given and if by any chance a contrary result should take place, nothing can be done about it. Probably Mr. Morrill will concur in this opinion. One of the Fusion Senators-elect, Isaac T. Hobson, a Lincoln County Greenbacker, of Republican antecedents, has grieved his Fusion friends here by declaring that the sole business of the Legislature after organizing ought to be the adjustment of the question of disputed seats, and that nothing else should be done until that is finished. Mr. Hobson is one of the counted-in himself. Fusion managers insist that the election of Governor and State officers must be proceeded with, and the election cases deferred, as usual, so as to settle these contested seats and complete the fraud and bribery investigation contemplated, would be to leave everything at loose ends and the State without a Governor for weeks, if not months."

An Augusta (Me.) dispatch to the *Advertiser* says the Republicans are well pleased that the Governor and Council have submitted any points to the Supreme Court, and have a degree of confidence that notwithstanding the ingenuity exercised in framing the interrogatories so as to put the court in the position of a witness who is permitted to give only direct answers to such questions as the lawyer conducting the examination chooses to ask, the court will find a way to indicate its opinion concerning what may be legitimately done under the Constitution and laws to secure a just declaration of the results of the election. The same dispatch says it is reported on good authority that the Democrats have arranged for contesting the seats of a number of Republicans, and that in case they should determine to settle the election cases before doing anything else, they would turn out another Republican for every one of those counted out whom they saw fit to admit, and thus preserve their majority.

The first number of E. F. Pillsbury's new Democratic daily paper, the *Standard*, appeared to-day. It has the following concerning the Legislature: "The coming session of the Legislature will be one of the most important, interesting, and exciting ever held in the State. For the first time in 24 years the opponents of the Republican Party will be in a majority in both branches and in control of the State Government."

Special dispatches from Augusta state that the approaches to the State-house are closely guarded, and that armed men are also posted in various parts of the interior of the building for the purpose of affording the authorities any protection that may be needed.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 1.—Chief-Justice Appleton has summoned all the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to assemble in this city to-morrow, to consider the questions propounded by Gov. Garcelon, which were received by this morning's mail.

Chief-Justice Appleton and Justices Peters, Libby, Walton, and Barrows, are now in the city, the latter having arrived on the evening train. Justices Danforth and Symonds are expected by the morning train. The seven Justices, forming the full court, will to-morrow proceed to consultation at the Court-house upon the questions submitted by the Governor.

The Associated Press agent this evening called the attention of Lieut.-Col. White to an Augusta dispatch stating that Col. White had been relieved of the command of his regiment of Militia, and that Mayor Folsom, of Old Town, had been promoted to the command, and would remain at head-quarters. Col. White says he has no knowledge of any such action, nor any reason to believe the statement. He says he was in consultation with the Governor and Adjutant-General at Augusta, Wednesday, and, as he neither has expressed a desire to be removed, nor heard any suggestion that he would be relieved of command, it was supposed that Major Folsom remained at Augusta to look after his personal interests as a candidate for the office of Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 1.—The armed guard at the State-house is there only in the night-time, and then not to keep away any one who has business at the Capitol. The authorities explain that such a force is deemed prudent on account of threats made in public meetings and otherwise of forcible resistance to regularly-constituted authority. It is very quiet here now, nothing of public interest having occurred. The Fusionists and Republicans will be here in large numbers by Saturday. It is expected that a decision of the court at Bangor on the questions at issue will be rendered by Saturday.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 1.—Some interest was caused to-day by the commander of a Militia company receiving what purported to be a telegraphic order from the Adjutant-General to report with his company at Augusta on Saturday. It proved to be a forgery.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SCHOOL DEBT.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 1.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction is frequently criticised because the various school districts have not received their appropriation of $1,000,000 for the year ended June, 1879. The fact is the Superintendent has been given to understand repeatedly by the Treasury officers that his warrants would not be honored because of the impoverished state of the Treasury. As soon as he is informed that his demands will be met the school districts will receive the money due them from the State. In the course of a few months, unless payments should be made meanwhile, Pennsylvania will owe her schools over $2,000,000, they being entitled to the appropriation when in operation five months. It less than that, districts cannot claim any money for the year,

"happy pair" are to be made one at Counsel next week. Sir George Elliott is going to Europe on a three months' leave, and Sir Henry Loaman is journeying shither for the benefit of his health. Sir John Goss, the famous organist and composer, is dying, and on the other hand, Sir Jules Benedict, the still more famous musician, is reported to have been just lately married. The hard weather has interfered greatly with sport in the hunting districts, but it has promoted that of shooting. Lords Ailsa and Fitzhardinge have been making large bags, but chiefly in the manner of a system of wholesale slaughter, which is now universally reprobated to maintain the honorable reputation of English sports. Pheasant-shooting in covert, such as one used to get at the Duke of Beaumale's place in Worcestershire, and such as I have seen at Lord Ripon's preserves is, after all, very much like walking into a well-stocked poultry-yard and letting fly barrel after barrel as long as a dealer leisure to flutter. Battue-shooting and pigeon-matches should be wiped out of John Bull's programme of so-called sports. The Queen, in one of her private picture galleries, has fine portraits of Dean Stanley and the Dean of Windsor. She has just given a commission to Mr. George Reid, a well-known Scotch artist, to paint a portrait of Principal Tulloch. In diplomatic circles they say the Queen is displeased with Lord Lytton for making a prisoner of the Ameer of Afghanistan. The tribes of that distant region also seem dissatisfied with the Viceroy, and they have, therefore, for the present, made prisoners of some of the Queen's bravest troops in the neighborhood of Kabul. Pending his trial for libel against Mr. Levy E. Lawson in *Truth*, Mr. Labouchere does not hesitate to still attack the *Telegraph*, which he calls the *Daily Lie*. The Duke of Peak is not like Naples. He has again petitioned the Sultan to be allowed to live at Constantinople. England and France will probably give their consent to this. If they do, the Sultan will no longer object. Poor Sultan! It is wonderful that he gets the credit of objecting or agreeing to anything. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is now spoken of as likely to succeed Sir Henry Layard as English Ambassador at Constantinople. The ex-Empress Eugénie is positively going to Africa to pray on the spot where her son fell. She is now a rich woman, having inherited $170,000 a year through the death of her mother, her last relative on earth. The Duke of Pomar and his mother, Lady Caithness, have *contributed liberally to the fund* for the relief of the Murcian sufferers. The Duke is a young aspirant for literary honors. He came to London and published several serials, the best portions of which were stolen bodily from other works of fiction, the Duke (I believe it is an Italian title,) even going so far as to annex chapters of well-known books. In spite of his public exposure in several journals, he "wrote" another "new" novel last season. Lady Caithness makes a figure in London society. So does her son! But London society is very indulgent to titles. Cannes is as busy as can be this year. The Marquis of Ormonde, after navigating the Bay of Biscay in his yacht and facing storms innumerable, has now joined the Duke and Duchess of Westminster's party at this pleasant retreat of "the Upper Ten." And now, what do you think society has in store for Lord Dufferin? If Mayfair and circles diplomatic speak the truth, he is to succeed Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India. Mrs. Mackay, wife of the famous Californian millionaire, is continually nibbling at leases of grand London houses, but the agents never succeed in hooking her. The latest bite was at Sir Dudley Marjoribanks's in Park-lane. The price was $500,000 for the remainder of a 100-year lease, 20 of which have expired. It was not the money that kept my Lady Bonanza from "taking it over," (as they say in "The Banker's Daughter,") and my informant cannot tell me what the reason is. Some of the blue-blooded aristocracy of Hyde Park Corner he thinks might take a delight in snubbing the Bonanzas. I don't know why they should. My Paris friends speak admiringly of them; but sometimes blood can find no other way for satisfying its jealousy of capital than by giving money the cut direct. There is, however, plenty of good society which would open wide its portals to the Mackays. Look at the Freaks, (builders I think they were of Kensington.) They have royalty on their visiting-list. It was easily done—an enormous subscription to a big public scheme, in the success of which royalty was interested. Mrs. Mackay need not be afraid; her silver keys will open most of the doors she would care to enter in London.

BRONSON HOWARD'S NEW PLAY.

"Written by Bronson Howard, and adapted to the English stage by James Albery." So runs the legend. The play is "The Banker's Daughter" under a new name. It was produced at the Court Theatre on Monday night for the first time, before a brilliant audience, and may be pronounced a genuine success. Mr. Coghlan played the hero of the piece with a skillfulness and artistic zeal which was highly appreciated. Miss Rosella played the wife admirably. Mr. David Fisher, as her father, realized a perfect type of the sensuous city man, and Mr. Anson was *Washington Phipps* and Knickerbocker was the very counterpart of Uncle Knickerbocker in "Fernande." The play was well mounted, and at the close was indorsed by the audience with hearty applause and calls for everybody, including Mr. Howard and Mr. Albery, who bowed their acknowledgments amid a general cheer. As "The Banker's Daughter" is sufficiently familiar to you, (it is here called "The Old Love and the New,") it is not necessary that I should describe it, but as Mr. Howard's collaboration with an English author in the new version is a matter of interest on both sides of the Atlantic, I ventured to interview him upon the subject, with the following result:

Q.—Did the work of adapting your play for the London stage occupy you a long time?

A.—Oberry and I spent some time talking together over it down at his villa, Fairlawn, near Greenhithe. An essay might be written on the differences in the social details of American and English life which cropped up in our discussions of various points in the play, the differences in prejudices, tastes, and fancies of English and American audiences concerning minor matters.

Q.—But your piece has the same grand, old-fashioned motive, human passion, which belongs to all peoples?

A.—True; and the principles of humor and sentiment are the same in England and America. The change of nationality brought no radical difficulty to cope with as is usually the case in adapting a French play to English characters and life.

Q.—Some of the American critics, I have heard, wonder why you should require the services of an English adapter?

A.—Yes; I have been frequently asked why I need this assistance. The answer is very simple. It is impossible for any one but a native to deal with the infinite variety of social matters which such a play brings up, extending, as it does, into the business and domestic relations of the nations. Why; and I was glad to avail myself of the help of the highest authority in that direction. Both Mr. Albery's advice and his actual work have been exceedingly valuable to me, and has contributed much to the English success.

Q.—*Phippe* must have presented some difficulties; he is a pronounced Yankee here, and to have had his counterpart on the other side, he should have been a cockney there.

A.—You have exactly hit the trouble in that direction. Both Albery and I gave up the character of *Washington Phipps*. After many efforts to imagine him anything but an American, we left him in *puris naturalibus*, naked to the world, unadorned and unadapted.

Q.—You did well; he is a great success, and in Anson's hands the part is in its way, as good a character study as Fisher's financier or city banker.

A.—In the American version, of course, *Phippe* is an American among Americans, and to have occupied a similar position here he should have been an Englishman among Englishmen. The most amusing episode to look back upon of our very delightful combination of visiting and work was the grave discussions and consultations between Albery and myself as to what we should do with *Phippe* to make him hold his original and natural relations to the other characters. We gave it up, however, and simply bade him, so to speak, to drive ahead and take his chance among his English companions. I was guided by Mr. Albery's judgment in this matter, of course, and *Phippe* does not form, as it seems, a discordant element in the English version.

Q.—How about *Florence*? She must have caused you some anxiety?

A.—*Florence* was almost as hard a problem as *Phippe*, and Albery's neatest skill and wit were used to so curb her in some directions, and to gradually develop her in others, as to make this very American creature a possible English girl and woman.

Q.—Capitally played by Miss Emery!

A.—Yes; I think so; and let me say that in the adaptation of that character to the London stage I should probably have failed without Albery's aid.

Q.—Touching the scenery, some of it is novel; it is all remarkably effective!

A.—The moonlight scene of the third act, the ruined chateau near Paris, was adapted, like the play, from New-York. At my special request, by cable, Mr. Harston, the scenic artist of the Union-Square Theatre, sent us the model complete. It required considerable skill to arrange it for the stage of the Court Theatre, and the painting here was also admirably done by Mr. Hann. By the way, if you speak of this scene, which you evidently like very much, don't call it the third act unless you like it was the first act of the fourth out in New-York. Here, as you know the English habit is not to divide the curtain on tableaux, as in Paris and New-York; hence, instead of putting the piece into "five acts and six tableaux," we put it into five straight acts, absorbing the necessary dramatic incidents, &c., of the American third act into our second act here.

...I wish the American artist could have been here to have heard the round of applause that greeted his beautiful picture of the chateau with its pilasters and terrace crushed here and there by the artillery of the Teuton. It is one of the best pictures I have seen on the modern stage.

For which expression of opinion Mr. Howard thanked me, beaming his satisfaction through his glasses, and paying attention to all I said and asked with that gentleman-like deference to opinion which has made the author of "Saratoga" as popular in London circles. There seems every reason to hope that the new piece will restore the fortunes of the Court Theatre under the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett, who, fortunately, is even more discreet than his hitherto been unlucky in the West End enterprise. "The Old Love and the New" is a *strong and interesting story, the sombre passages* delightfully relieved by the vagaries of *Phippe* and the Anglo-American girl, wife, and widow, Mr. Howard is to be congratulated upon his dramatic skill and business arrangements.

GOV. GARCELON INTERVIEWED.

HE THINKS IT WILL BE THE GROSSEST OF OUTRAGES FOR THE FUSION LEGISLATURE TO REFUSE TO SEAT THE MEMBERS FROM THE DISFRANCHISED CITIES.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Dec. 26.

At just 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, a *Journal* reporter rang the door-bell of the Executive residence. The summons was answered by his Excellency himself, pen in hand. "I am extremely busy writing an important communication," said he. "but come in, and I will spare you a few minutes." The Governor was evidently in no pleasant mood, and a predilection scowl mantled his features.

The reporter called the Governor's attention to the rumors afloat in regard to calling out the Militia.

"It's all nonsense. There's not a word of it true," said the Governor. "I saw a report that two Waterville companies had been ordered to give up their arms. It is false. No such order has been issued. Nineteen-twentieths of the stuff that is published in the newspapers is all false, and I am thoroughly disgusted with it." [His Excellency has evidently resumed reading the newspapers.]

"Do you apprehend that it will be necessary to call out the Militia?"

The Doctor smiled, and said, "We may have to organize an army of broom-sticks and swill-pails to clean up some of the foul stuff that's been circulated, and that's all, I guess."

"What was the decision in regard to Lisbon and Webster?"

"I left Augusta before the hearing was concluded."

"Have you any reason to suppose that the political complexion of the Legislature will be changed by the seating of Republicans?"

"Political complexion!—I don't know the politics of five members of the Legislature, and don't want to. I have simply followed the law and the Constitution in the performance of my duty, without regard to politics."

"Are you aware that intense indignation exists among the people on account of the Governor and Council?"

"Yes, but the people will be sorry for all this. All these indignation meetings and this talk about moving on the capital is a disgrace to the people of the State, and they will regret it. The people are to blame for all that has happened. They have elected men to offices who have been incompetent, and have not obeyed the law, and now they find themselves in this fix. It seems hard for Lewiston and Portland to be deprived of their Representatives and I have no doubt that the Legislature will admit them. It will be one of the grossest of outrages if they don't. But we could do no differently. The law was the Constitution before us. The law of 1877 did not apply to these cases at all. It only applies to informalities, and not to cases when municipal officers neglect to comply with the law."

"Will a distinction be made in the case of Ashland?"

"So far as I have been informed, there seems to have been some mistake made. The case will be investigated, and if any mistakes have occurred it will be righted. Those who know me ought to know that I would not be guilty of an injustice or allow a wrong to go unredressed."

"Upon what Democratic precedent, could not enough returns be rejected by the next Governor and Council, to change the result of the election next year again?"

"If we cannot devise some means, pass some law, or do something to fix this matter, we must be a set of simpletons. The decision of the Democratic caucus involved a nice point. The law says that the ballots shall have no distinguishing marks."

"But does not the law expressly say that no ballot shall be rejected on account of such mark after it is received into the ballot-box?" urged the reporter.

"Yes, but there were peculiar circumstances in this case. The votes were received under protest, and forwarded to me as received under protest, for our decision, accompanied by the protest. It is one of those fine points upon which I should like to have the opinion of the Supreme Court."

"Will the opinion of the Supreme Court be asked in regard to that case?"

"Well, I'm not prepared to state. Perhaps it may."

"Has Gen. Butler been consulted by the Governor and Council in regard to any of their decisions?"

"Gen. Butler is mere nonsense."

"Who have been the advisers of the Executive Department?"

"Three or four eminent Maine lawyers, but no one outside the State has been consulted. You will have to excuse me now, as I have very important business before me, and my time is fully occupied."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. AIKEN.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN FURTHER DEFINES HIS POSITION.

The Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken has addressed still another letter to the editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *News*, replying to its criticisms upon those previously published. He now writes:

"I have asserted that no partisan under the banner of Democracy can command the confidence of the Northern people. Neither Tilden, Hendricks, Hancock, nor Bayard can secure enough Northern Electoral votes, in my judgment, to insure him, when backed by an entire Southern vote, an undisputed claim to the Executive chair. Is it treasonable or even impolitic for me to say so? If so, then I am both impolitic and traitorous. I am not called upon to nominate a Presidential ticket, but I believe there are men in the North of sufficient purity of character and weight of brain to become the people's candidate, be they nominated by even the Democratic Convention, and who would govern the country for the benefit of the whole country, and not simply for the aggrandizement of their party. While I do not think either of the aforementioned men could affect this end, I would be sanguine of success if such men as Horatio Seymour, of New-York, or David Davis, of Illinois, were placed in nomination.

"I desire to publish just here some Congressional facts, with which you may be, but I fear your readers are not, familiar. The Senate of the United States is composed of 76 Senators, 42 of whom are Democrats, and 30 of them 48 are from the South, not including Delaware. So that in this Democratic Senate two-thirds of the Senators are from the South. In the House there are 293 members, of whom 148 are Democrats, and of these 148 Democrats 93 are from the South, or very nearly the two-thirds proportion there is in the Senate. The Forty-fourth Congress was the first since the war that was Democratic, and in that body the South had a majority of the controlling party. Now, search through the legislation of the intervening period and show me, if you can, where in any single particular a just share of legislation was awarded the South. Three million two hundred thousand dollars are voted every annually to pension Northern soldiers, and not as many hundreds for Southern men, who fought the battles of the country in Mexico or Florida or the Indian wars. Twenty-seven million dollars are appropriated annually for an army in which there is not a Southern officer. Twenty millions of dollars annually for a navy similarly composed. From $7,000,000 to $9,000,000 go annually for the improvement of rivers and harbors, three-fourths of which, if not more, are expended for the improvement of Northern rivers and harbors. And so the conservation might be continued, ad infinitum, illustrating how a Southern controlling influence is exercised continually in a Democratic Congress to foster and build up the already prosperous North at the expense in part of the impoverished South. And why is it, simply that we keep pin our faith to the fragmentary remains of a party that has forfeited our allegiance because it has long since forsaken the paths its founders trod. In years gone by the very exposure of the Democratic Party was free trade. To-day the chief leaders of the Northern Democracy are Protective Tariff men. We public money for internal improvements,' was once the war cry of the Democracy. Gradually, as I have shown, the Democrats vote away millions at a sweep to improve rivers and harbors. And to-day the Democratic Party is all shrift on that all-important question—the reserve or national finances. These are facts, stubborn facts, and knowing them to be true and hurtful to the South, I believe we should break loose from sham subordination to a minority, and for so saying I am by the press of the State to be ruled out of public life. Twice have I been honored by the people of the Third District with a seat in Congress. My only recompense has been a sleepless vigilance over their rights, and an unceasing effort to amplify their remunerative fields of labor. In the name of truth, all this is no adequate compensation for mistaken counsel. If so, be it so. No wail of dissatisfaction shall ever be heard from me. But one thing is very certain; the drunk enough of popular opinion shall never deter from me a reconsideration of my convictions, gained and fixed in my mind after mature reflection."

MUSIC IN NEW-YORK CITY

REVIEWING THE FIRST HALF OF A SEASON.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE CONCERT HALLS SINCE THE SEASON OPENED—INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC—SERIOUS AND COMIC OPERA.

The musical season of 1879-80 has been thus far one of exceptional brilliancy in New-York. It is now generally understood among artists and the fraternity of managers, that New-York is one of the principal musical capitals of the world. The public taste has been steadily improving, and in the last decade has been carried to a point which does not admit of the success of mere pretenders. This fact has never been more emphatically demonstrated than in this season. Mlle. Valleria, in the opera, and Herr Josefly are notable illustrations. The former was never spoken of abroad as she deserved. She showed so much real ability, and did her duty in the company so faithfully, and was withal such an excellent artist, that she may now hold the one of the most popular prima donnas who has visited New-York in many years. Josefly beyond his reputation in two or three German cities, was unknown, till he appeared in Chickering Hall, and at once placed himself in the front rank of the great pianists of the world. These facts are significant, and will, doubtless, have their due effect on the astute managers, who provide entertainments for their fellow-citizens. There could be many other illustrations in both directions from the experiences of this season, but it is scarcely necessary to supply them here. The lessons taught by successes and failures will, doubtless, have their good effects in future managements.

The first four months of the season—from September to the present date—have been marked by an unusual variety as well as quantity of music. In the second week of September, Mlle. Aimée, the most original and accomplished artiste in opera bouffe ever heard in New-York, gave a brief season of 10 performances at the *Fifth-Avenue Theatre*, when "La Petit Duc," "Madame Favart," and other popular operas of the same school were exceedingly well represented. At the same time Miss Emma Abbott appeared with Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Castle, Mr. Tom Karl, and Messrs. Macdonald, Ryse, Stoddard, and others, in English versions of opera at the Grand Opera-house. The popular success of this season seemed to be very great. Artistically speaking, it was far from good. In addition to several old and well-known works, this company gave a version of what purported to be Victor Massé's "Paul and Virginia," and "Mignon" also. Why any one should have cared to go a second time to these performances was, indeed, a mystery. Later in the month, Mr. Maurice Grau began his season of French opera at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, with Mlles. Paola Marié and Aimée and M. Capoul, whose reappearance, after his former successes in Italian opera, was a marked feature of the season. These performances were brilliantly given. In fact, no season of French opera in New-York has hitherto been so generously and acceptably carried out. In the last week of the month, Mme. Carlotta Patti made her reappearance, after seven years' absence, at Chickering Hall, with a company which included Mr. Ketten, a pianist of much ability, and Mr. De Munck, an exceptionally good performer on the violoncello. The night after Mme. Patti's first concert, Mr. Max Maretzek brought out his long-promised opera of "Sleepy Hollow," which for some reason did not meet with the success it deserved. It was well written, original, and contained much that was bright and pleasing, but the public did not seem to take kindly to it. In addition to the above-mentioned entertainments, there were a number of Sunday evening concerts at the Madison-Square Garden and Grand Opera-house by the artists of the French troupe, Gilmore's Band, and numerous resident musicians. During October there was a marked increase and improvement in the musical entertainments of the City. Mme. Patti's concerts continued at intervals, the French opera company gave nightly representations through the month and sang in several concerts, Mr. Maretzek's "Sleepy Hollow" was repeated a number of times, and there was a bountiful supply of "Pinafore" at several establishments.

The first orchestral concerts of the season at Steinway Hall were given by Mr. Theodore Thomas in the second week of the month, when Raff's "Leonora" symphony, Beethoven's Second Symphony, and other notable works were played, and Mr. Franz Rummel was heard for the first time in some months. Mr. Müller, the violoncellist, gave an excellent classical concert at Steinway's, and on the 13th Herr Josefly made his début at Chickering Hall, with the assistance of an orchestra under the direction of Dr. Damrosch. During the remainder of the month this eminent pianist was several times heard, and commanded a success such as is seldom achieved by any artist. On the 20th of October, Mr. Mapleson began his season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, which was continued to Dec. 27. In this season he gave 42 performances of opera and six concerts, as has already been set forth at length in THE TIMES. November was a busy month among the musical fraternity. There was Italian opera at the Academy of Music, three weeks of French opera at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and subsequently at Booth's Theatre, "Pinafore" at the Standard, the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house, the Aquarium, the Broadway Opera-house, and with a juvenile company at Chickering Hall. The "Bohemian Girl" and other English operas, at the Aquarium, and "Patiatina," at the Olympic, were also given. As to concerts, there was an unusual number of meritorious entertainments. Sunday evenings were devoted to some of the best of these by the artists of the operas, both Italian and French, and by resident singers and instrumental performers. The Philharmonic Club gave the first of their series of chamber-music concerts at Chickering Hall on the 6th inst. On the 8th the Symphony Society gave their first concert of the season, which had been preceded by a public rehearsal on the afternoon before. This organization showed to great advantage. They gave a fine programme, including Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, and for the first time here, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Festival Sounds." Miss Anna Drasdil was the soloist. The concert was dignified and thoroughly artistic in its character, worthy of the society, and a credit to all concerned. The attendance exceeded the seating capacity of the large hall of Steinway's.

The Philharmonic Society took its new lease of life this season and gave the first concert of the year at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 23d of November, with a public rehearsal on the afternoon of the 22d. Mr. Theodore Thomas resumed his position as conductor, and as a result of the arrangement by which he is in New-York for the week preceding the concert, and has ample opportunity for rehearsals and the previous interpretation of the same programme in Brooklyn, the fame of this favorite society has been amply justified. At this first concert Mr. Rummel played the new Tschaikowski concerto with distinguished success. The principal orchestral work was Beethoven's C minor symphony. In the latter part of the month the Oratorio Society, an organization which is a credit to New-York, gave an afternoon public rehearsal and evening performances of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Mrs. Swift, Miss Drasdil, Messrs. Fritsch, Whitney, and Remmertz being the soly artists. Among the many concerts deserving mention during the month of November, is one by the Liederkranz Society, four organ recitals, by Mr. John White, at Chickering Hall; two concerts, by Mme. Chatterton-Bohrer; three piano recitals by Mr. William H. Sherwood, who is fairly entitled to a distinguished place among the eminent pianists of the day, and entertainments by Miss Reidy at Chickering's, Mr. Fiorentino, Miss Schaefer, and other aspirants for fame. The general average of these concerts was good. In addition, there were others of a charitable or somewhat private character, which do not call for special mention. The musical result of the month of November is, however, as excellent proof of the interest that the public take in the cultivation of the art, and the generally high standard of concerts is a matter for congratulation. During the month of December there has been no falling off in the supply of good music. The Italian opera having been relieved of some of its vocal encumbrances, was better than at first. Mr. Strakosch introduced Mlle. Lauret-Bouvard as an additional member of his French opera troupe, and produced some operas not before heard here in their original form. Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan brought out "Pinafore" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre with a London company, and though the performance was much inferior in interest to the versions the public has enjoyed for more than a year, it had the credit of being the amusing article introduced by the master and was received with interest on that account.

Miss Emma C. Thursby, who has achieved much success in Paris and several Scottish cities, including London, returned to her own country and made her reappearance on the 1st of December at Steinway Hall. This young lady has been considered a representative American artist, and has enjoyed a large measure of popularity both at home and abroad. In addition to the concerts in which she was the particular star, she has sung for the Symphony Society on the evening of Dec. 6, and took the solo soprano part in the oratorio of the "Messiah" last week. The concerts and public rehearsals of the Symphony Society and Oratorio Society have been attended by the largest audiences ever assembled in Steinway Hall, and have been particularly meritorious. The second concert of the Philharmonic Society, on the 20th inst., with a rehearsal the day before, was, if possible, even more successful than the first. Mlle. Valleria and Signor Galassi were the assisting artists, and added materially to the enjoyment of the evening. The principal orchestral work was Schumann's Symphony No. 1. There have been during the month a number of excellent Sunday evening concerts and a succession of piano recitals by Herr Josefly, a concert by the English Glee Club, the second concert of the Philharmonic Club, and a second concert by Mme. Chatterton-Bohrer. The Arion Society gave an excellent anniversary concert at Steinway Hall, and had the aid of Miss Anna Bock, a pianist who has won considerable fame since she left New-York a few years ago. Mr. Clay's opera of "Princess Toto" was produced at the Standard Theatre, and on Wednesday night Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" was brought out at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. In this summary many of the concerts of less merit are not mentioned, but it will be seen that no one need lack musical entertainment in New-York. There is a constantly increasing musical circle in this City, as is well understood among the profession, and the interest taken in the best interpretation of the highest character of compositions is more and more manifest every season. Such audiences as have assembled at Philharmonic Symphony, and Oratorio Society concerts show the growth of the public taste, and make it quite possible for these societies to give their concerts in the best manner. The first half of the season 1879-80 may indeed be pronounced a great success.

ROYAL COWLES RETURNS HOME.

THE MAN WHO LOST HIS IDENTITY—HE FAILS TO RECOGNIZE ANY OF HIS FRIENDS.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Dec. 31.

It is just one year ago to-morrow—New Year's Day—that Mr. Royal Cowles, jeweler, of this city, suddenly disappeared, and every indication pointed to suicide as the solution of the mystery, but recently it became known that he still lived, and on Monday last he returned to Cleveland, and is once more among his friends. His case is a remarkable one in many respects. He left a business card, on the reverse of which were a few lines addressed to Mr. George F. Ransom, who had worked for him for years in the jewelry business, and was therefore intimately acquainted with the missing gentleman. The note stated that Mr. Cowles was about to go away, that it would do no good for his friends to look for him, and he desired Mr. Ransom to close up his business. The disappearance naturally aroused considerable excitement in all circles, for Mr. Cowles and his father before him were well-known business men. Nothing, however, could be gleaned as to the whereabouts of the lost, and his friends had fully made up their minds that he had committed suicide, and that his dead body was thought only to be a matter of time.

One day in August last a mysterious letter came to the residence of Mr. Cowles's mother, penned in the familiar style of the missing man, and was addressed to his little daughter, who at the time was absent from the City with her mother. The letter stated, in substance, that the writer was dying, and he had nothing to send his little girl on her eleventh birthday except the living love of her father. No date was given, nor anything that would indicate whence the letter came but the postmark, quite faintly printed on the envelope, and with this as a clue the whereabouts of the missing friend was ascertained. It was learned that a man answering his description arrived at Bellaire, Belmont County, about the time of Mr. Cowles's disappearance, and going to a hotel he told the proprietor a curious story of how he had lost his identity, and his history prior to that date was a blank. He was a railroad employe, though knowing nothing of himself, whence he came, what his name was, or where he was going. He remained at the hotel for a few days, and one evening attended a temperance lecture. What he heard took such hold upon his mind as to make him temporarily insane, and he started on a tour of the saloons of the place, in his zeal for the temperance cause demolishing everything connected with the dram shops. He was set upon by a lot of roughs and severely handled, his arm being broken in the frenzy. He was taken to the County Infirmary at East Richland, where he was kept until fully recovered, and then, he not having any other place to go or any aim, apparently, in life, he was retained in the institution and employed as an assistant, keeping books and dispensing medicine to the patients.

This case awakened a wide interest among medical men, and the facts were published in every part of the land. The mention of his mysterious arrival had the effect of bringing a number of letters of inquiry from persons who had missed friends, but none of the descriptions given answered, and it was only when a letter was received from Cleveland that any hope of identifying the stranger was felt by the officers of the institution. He gave his name as Ralph, his father's name, and knew no other. At no time was he changed in behavior, his work being done without mistakes, and no traces of insanity could be noticed. He was the same free-hearted man of by-gone days, only he had no recollection of anything occurring prior to the 2d of last January.

When his friends were fully satisfied that it was really Mr. Cowles, steps were taken, though cautiously, to effect his return to Cleveland. It was feared that he would refuse to come back, and his friends were in readiness to impound upon him. On Saturday last Mr. Ransom went to East Richland, and called at the infirmary and saw his old friend. The same features were there, the same voice greeted his salutation, but the long-lost jeweler could not recall anything of his visitor, and the narration of familiar incidents and every other device to restore his memory failed to produce any effect upon his mind. He had confidence in what was told him by Mr. Ransom and those around him, and readily consented to return to Cleveland. On Monday he arrived in the city, and in the absence of his mother went with Mr. Ransom to the residence of the latter, in East Cleveland. He could not recognize the wife or any members of Mr. Ransom's family, though formerly knowing them well, and nothing in the scenes about the city awakened any sense in him of his past life. He has forgotten also about writing to his child. Pictures of all his friends were shown him with no effect, and even a very fine jeweler's lathe, which he had spent years in constructing, failed to arouse his dormant memory; with every part of a watch, however, he was perfectly familiar. His conversion on all the subjects of literature and politics with as much intelligence as any one, quoting from the writings of noted authors and narrating many important events in the history of public men.

His family are at present away from the city, though they are expected soon to return.

WINTER IN THE SWISS MOUNTAINS.

Geneva Correspondence of the London Times.

On Monday last a number of cattle-drovers from Kandergrund and Frutigen, who had been buying cows and oxen in Canton Vaud, and had got as far as Leukerbad on their way back, resolved to attempt on the following day the passage of the Gemmi. It was a bold, if not a foolhardy, undertaking; for, though the weather was fine at the time, it was bitterly cold, and there was no telling what it might be on the mountain. But the beasts were eating their heads off, and the drovers were anxious to get home, so, hiring three men from the Valais (each of whom was furnished with a spade) to help them and, in case of need, to cut through any snow-drifts they might encounter, they set out from the baths of Leuk, where they had passed the previous night, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. They reached the Gemmi almost immediately, and it was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when they reached the Tarben Lake. Meanwhile, one of the Valaisian "road-breakers," less robust or less warmly clad than the others, had succumbed to the cold and exposure. His body was left in the shanty near the summit of the pass. Beyond and all round the Tarbben Lake stretched a dreary waste of snow-drifts, and shortly after nightfall a storm came on; the snow fell so thickly that the cattle could move neither forward nor backward, and all were in imminent danger of perishing. Some of the drovers considered that in the circumstances they should leave the beasts to their fate and try to save their own lives, for they were overcome with fatigue, and their last crust of bread had been long since eaten, their last drop of schnapps drunk. At the end it was determined to send the two Valaisians to the Schwarenbach Hospice for food, while the drovers remained with the cattle and tried to tunnel a way through the snow, for shoveling it aside was out of the question. On they went thither the two men lost sight of each other, and only one reached the hospice. The other, who has not since been seen or heard of, was doubtless overwhelmed by the snow and frozen to death. After an absence of four hours the survivor returned to his companions with the food of which they stood in such sore need. They had spent the evening in their tunnel all the time—which seemed to them an eternity—as the only means of keeping their blood from freezing in their veins; but the delay of another hour would probably have been fatal to every one of them. After eating they resumed their task with fresh energy, and by 9 o'clock in the morning they had succeeded in reaching Schwarenbach. It was still a hard pull to Kandersteg, but by this time the weather had improved, and they arrived at their homes without further misfortune. They are all, however, laid up from the effects of exposure, and their hands, feet, and ears are horribly frost-bitten.

THE SHIP CANAL PROJECTS

THREE ROUTES FOR CONNECTING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

THE COMPARATIVE MERITS OF THE NICARAGUA, PANAMA, AND SAN BLAS ROUTES—THE ADVANTAGES AND OBSTACLES—WHAT IS NOW DOING BY THE ADVOCATES OF A CANAL.

For the construction of a ship canal at the American isthmus many surveys have been made, and not less than 10 different routes have been proposed, of which three at least have been pronounced practicable. These three routes are called respectively the Nicaragua route, the Panama route, and the San Blas route. The Nicaragua route is called the American route, probably because the original surveys were made by a commission authorized by the United States Government. The Panama route is called the French route for no better reason than because it was approved by the international congress which assembled in Paris in 1878 on the invitation of Baron Ferdinand de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal. The San Blas route, not being a national route, has been termed "the world's route," though it may be said that the surveys were chiefly made by American engineers.

The question of an inter-oceanic canal has recently assumed a new and important aspect, and was especially mentioned by the President of the United States in his recent Message to Congress, in which he says that "the early prosecution of such a work will largely inure to the benefit, not only to the citizens of Colombia and the United States, but to the commerce of the civilized world." Senator Burnside has introduced a resolution in Congress authorizing the appointment of a Government Commission of Engineers to make additional surveys, but the subject has not yet come up for discussion. Baron de Lesseps has sailed from France to Panama, accompanied by an efficient corps of engineers, provided with drills of an improved pattern, with which it is proposed to pierce the difficult points which the canal will traverse to the depth of the proposed excavation, for the purpose of discovering the different stratifications and the character, texture, and hardness of the rock, with a view to estimating more accurately the cost of the canal and the difficulties to be overcome. The Baron was expected to arrive at Aspinwall about Dec. 29. He will remain on the Isthmus two weeks, when he will proceed to the United States by the way of California, and will present to the American people the result of his observations after a personal survey. Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, a commercial gentleman, who was a member of the Paris congress, and who was present at the ceremony of the opening of the Suez Canal, in his remarks made recently in New-York City before the American Society of Civil Engineers, guaranteed that the question of nationality and national interest which the scheme involves would not enter at all into De Lesseps's preferences of the three routes proposed.

Col. Totten, the engineer who constructed the Panama Railroad; Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston; Mr. Trenor W. Park, President of the Panama Railroad Company, and several of the Directors of that corporation, recently sailed from the port of New-York on the steamer Colon to meet Baron de Lesseps at Panama. The officers of the railroad company, being famous, necessarily, for the construction of a ship canal was inevitable, have come to the conclusion that the nearer it can be built to their road the better for them, and just prior to their departure from New-York expressed themselves to that effect. On the completion of the canal they believe that Aspinwall and Panama will become the most important seaports of the world, and that this circumstance will be favorable to the interests of the road. The railroad company owns a tract of territory 30 miles in extent on either side of the line of its route by a grant from the Colombian Government, through which De Lesseps's canal will have to pass. The railroad company does not propose to charge anything for the right of way of the canal, but this be one of the subjects to be discussed at Panama. The capital stock of the railroad company is estimated at $7,000,000, and one of the plans proposed is to sell the entire stock of the railroad to the canal company, or to lease it perpetually to the canal company on a guarantee of 16 per cent. interest per annum. Another plan is to have a commission appointed by the railroad company and the Colombian Government to appraise the damages to the railroad, should any, if any. The railroad will be useful in conveying material and supplies during the construction of the canal. In case the bisection should be accomplished at some other point of the isthmus, it is believed that the construction of a railroad would be necessary. It is estimated that it will require from five to eight years to construct one of the three canals proposed, and that the cost will be between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000.

As to the comparative utility of a ship canal, Mr. Nathan Appleton states that it has been estimated that the distance saved by navigation in general between the great ports of the world would be about 4,000 miles, which, at the low rate of $16 per ton for all freights. Six millions of tons will annually pass this highway, for which a charge will be made of say $2 per ton, thus saving $13 per ton, or $78,000,000 annually to the commerce of the world. The gross receipts of the canal on this basis will be $12,000,000 per annum. The expenses of all kinds are calculated not to exceed $7,000,000 per annum, leaving $11,000,000 to go to the stockholders, from which is to be deducted 10 per cent. of the profits for the founders' shares. These estimates are intended particularly to apply to the Nicaragua Canal. The Suez Canal, not $100,000,000 now passes annually about 8,000,000 tons of freight, and is paying dividends on stock much above par. Mr. Frederick M. Kelly, the engineer, claims that the commerce of the world justifies and can afford an outlay of $100,000,000 for this canal, and that the conclusions are that a canal with locks must be accepted only if the impracticability of a sea-level canal be proved, and a tunnel must be adopted only when it becomes obviously impossible to construct a canal without a tunnel. The Nicaragua Canal cannot be constructed without a tunnel less than two miles in length. The Panama route is the only route without tunnel or locks.

Col. Totten does not anticipate any obstacle to the prosecution of the work on account of the climate. He says that reports of sickness on the Isthmus have greatly exaggerated, and that the sickness among the employés on the Panama Road during the period of its construction states that the sickness among the laborers was less than the average on the public works of many Western States. He says that native white men of high northern latitudes resist the climate best. The deaths among the negroes was less than 1½ per cent. for four years.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The Nicaragua route is the northernmost of the three pronounced practicable. Its eastern terminus is at Greytown and its western terminus at Brito, on the Pacific coast. The distance from Greytown to Aspinwall is about 325 miles. The length of this canal is 180 miles, with 17 locks, with a lift of 10 feet each. The summit level is 107 feet above the two oceans, the surface of Lake Nicaragua being maintained at the highest water mark by a dam at Castillo. The deepest cutting is through a crest 730 feet high. The total cost of this canal, including the construction of the two harbors, is estimated by Mr. Menocal at about $65,000,000, and by Admiral Daniel Ammen at $100,000,000. The estimated cost of the construction of the Greytown harbor is $2,822,630, and of the Brito harbor $2,337,739. The length of time required for a vessel to pass the canal will be four days and a half.

The route of this canal is described by Gen. A. A. Humphreys as beginning on the Atlantic side at or near Greytown, running thence to the San Juan River, thence following its left bank to the mouth of the San Carlos River, at which point the navigation of the San Juan River begins, and by the aid of three short canals, of the aggregate length of three and one-half miles, Lake Nicaragua is reached. The length of the lake navigation is 56 miles. The canal then proceeds through the Valleys of the Rio del Medio and the Rio Grande to the port of Brito on the Pacific coast. While it is admitted that this route possesses fewer engineering difficulties than any others, and that it can be constructed at a far less cost than either of the other two routes proposed, engineers raise many practical objections. The locks, which are to be 400 feet long, will exclude many of the longer ships from the canal, which difficulty will increase as time advances—the tendency being continually to build longer ships. It is also believed that the earthquakes with which that region is frequented will

WINTER FACT AND FANCY

ON FOOT AND ON SNOW-SHOES AROUND LAKE SIMCOE.

WALKING FROM BARRIE TO ALLANDALE, AND WHAT ONE FINDS THERE—SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR AT CHRISTMAS—AN INEXPERIENCED MAN IN SNOW-SHOES—COLD COMFORT.

ALLANDALE, Dec. 24.—Barrie and Allandale are to a Dover and Calais of this part of Lake Simcoe, though fortunately near enough to its extreme point to be connected by railway, instead of the famous short-cut discovered by Capt. Webb. The railway track, indeed, seems to be the fashionable promenade thither, and has certainly many advantages over the high-road. No knee-deep drifts to plunge into, no hidden logs to trip over, no treacherous sheets of ice to send you sprawling, with a streak of wet snow twining lovingly up your sleeve or down the back of your neck; nothing to think of, in fact, except to "give the road" to a passing train every now and then. But the route, although safe, is overwhelmingly dreary. All along either side of the track, empty freight cars, standing out against the cold, white surface like gigantic coffins; piles of rotting timber, half buried in huge drifts; leafless trees, gaunt telegraph-posts, long ridges of snow, fill up the foreground, while behind lies the dim waste of the half-frozen lake, beyond which the distant hills loom spectrally through dark masses of rolling cloud. Nor do the few signs of life that show themselves along the parallel line of the high-road do much to enliven the picture—here, a man is picking his way gingerly down a slippery incline, who, the moment he sees you looking at him, pulls up and feigns to be absorbed in the scenery, hoping that you may pass on before he has to risk another tumble, but haunted by the consciousness that if you do not, he must move sooner or later; there, a stray Indian with a perfect frame of ice-flakes around his hard, coppery face, slouches sullenly along, as if meditating that the times are somehow out of joint, and that a little tomahawk exercise would do him infinite good. Yonder comes a solitary sleigh, the occupant of which is comforting his weary soul by saluting his horse with every unsavory epithet he can think of, while the horse takes it all with the philosophic indifference engendered by long habit.

And when you finally reach Allandale, what do you see? A little clump of wooden houses, huddling together as if to keep each other warm, around the meeting-point of four cross-roads, the only visible inhabitant being a lonely cow, which, having probably tried all four roads and found none of them to her mind, is rubbing her head pensively against a post, with a dejected air which says plainer than any words that, in her opinion, all is vanity. And higher up on the same post—a fit centre-piece to this tableau of universal desolation—appears a staring placard headed with the magic words, "Who wants money?" and filled with all the tempting promises which allure the human fly to walk into the parlor of the human spider. But, quiet as this out-of-the-way little spot now appears, it may not impossibly become a great centre of traffic hereafter, should a project now under consideration translate itself into fact. Here, as in the States, one of the great questions of the day is that of a proposed canal. The conflicting claims of the "Nicaragua route" and the "Panama route" find a parallel in those of the "Trent Valley Canal" as compared with the "Ottawa and French River," which are both intended to connect Lake Ontario with the grain districts of the North-west by a shorter and less difficult line of navigation. Both routes will probably be required as the local traffic increases, but the Trent Valley seems to be the favorite at present, both as being more easy of construction and as costing only $2,000,000 to the $24,000,000 of its rival. It is proposed, starting-point of the canal is the extreme south-eastern bay of Georgian Bay, whence it ascends the Natawasaga River, connecting the latter with Lake Simcoe, at a point close to Barrie and Allandale, by a short canal. The latter will be easily cut through the light sandy soil, while the one small rapid of the Nataswasaga can be summarily disposed of. From the east side of Lake Simcoe the canal runs toward the series of lakes that succeed each other almost down to the border of Ontario itself, which the route is intended to join by way of the Trent River.

Dec. 25.—Christmas Day has come and gone in the regular fashion. The usual shower of "greeting cards," with the diplomatic gift of saving the same thing in 50 different ways. The usual zealous decoration of the church, as a substitute for going there, by numerous devoted volunteers. The usual good old church service, marked by no incident save the entrance of an inquiring dog, which, failing to find its master, ensconced itself in an empty pew, whence it commented upon various points of the sermon rather louder than etiquette permitted. The same overdose of turkey and plum-pudding, the same good wishes, the same Christmas-trees, with their gang of thoroughgoing little revelers, the same mild love-making, detected by all save its immediate object. The same romantic walks home by moonlight, and the same very romantic sells and sillabians in consequence. But Christmas in these parts is a pleasant sight after all, if only because its enjoyment is so thorough and unalloyed. With Russia galled at once by disaffection and financial embarrassment, Spain and Hungary still mourning their recent devastation, Italy brooding sullenly over her eternal feud with Austria, Germany assailed by hostile Catholicism on one side and hostile Socialism on the other, France's grand political machinery still hampered by tiny but pernicious grains of faction, Ireland chasing a Jack-o'-lantern hope over fathomless depths of disaster, England's soldiers starving abroad while her workmen are starving at home, and the South American Republics still gassing each other's throats about nothing, it is an indescribable treat to find one corner of the earth where every one has enough to eat, and where no one seems to trouble himself about politics or anything else in the wide world. But it is to be feared that on the other side of the Atlantic the Christmas carol of many a respectable citizen, if it told the honest truth, would run somewhat as follows:

"Hail, Christmas, 'merry' as of old,
Of course I'm happy—very!
With mistletoe, and holly, and duns, and cold.
Indeed, I may be merry!
Jack loves a girl without a sou,
Tom's playing cards and losing,
I've got to buy a dress for Lou,
And three or four for Susan.

"A bill (a long one, too,) from Hale,
Two more from Smith & Slattery,
My best black coat has caught a sail,
And torn itself to tatters.
My mother-in-law's worse—my youngest boy
Is ill with scarlatina;
So Heaven be praised for Christmas joy
And merry Christmas greetins!"

But the veriest grumbler upon earth would be cured, for the time being at least, were he suddenly tied to a pair of real Canadian snow-shoes and turned loose upon the frozen hills to shift for himself. Small leisure would he find then to brood over his past troubles, for he would have quite enough to think of without them. You start off with a vague sense of having caught your feet in two gigantic mouse-traps, which follow you wherever you go. Gingerly advancing one foot you instantly trip it with the other, and go sprawling on your face with an energy worthy of a better cause, while the whirl of software, which rushes up your sleeves and down your neck and into your stockings, gives you all the transcendent sensation of a baby baptised with ice-cream. A few steps more, and you plant one snow-shoe right upon the other, stopping yourself short as suddenly as if you had taken root, and struggling in vain to release the undermost one, till the happy thought strikes you to move the uppermost one instead. Then you plunge one foot into a hole, and, hastily withdrawing it, fling nearly a bucketful of splinters, ice, white mud and general snowiness into your eyes. But after this, all goes swimmingly for a time. The crust of the drifts, hard frozen over the softer snow beneath, yields just enough to give you the delightful springy feeling of walking in cork soles over a world of gutta-percha, the only drawback being a constant crashing, suggestive of breaking through the roof of a greenhouse at every step.

But this golden period lasts only two hours. All at once you come out upon a wide, smooth hillocky stretch of snow, upon which you are as helpless as a cripple. Instantly your right foot sets off in one direction and your left in the other, as if both had unanimously grown tired of their subordinate position, and decided upon steering business on their own account. Down you come with a heavy thump, and scramble up again only to fall a second time, with your snow-shoes aloft in air like a kind of Siamese twin umbrella. And now your troubles commence in earnest. Slipping, stumbling, sliding, falling backward, forward, or sideways, as you go, marking every step with an unmistakable command. Off comes one of your unwieldy shoes, and as you kneel down to fix it the wind, having now got you just where it wanted you, swoops down in all its fury, freezing your ears and nose, numbing your fingers, and keeping you in a perfect see-saw of misery, struggling vainly with the straps, and invariably feeling your nose re-frozen at the very crisis of the operation:

"There's not in the wide world a pleasure so sweet
As to walk upon snow-shoes—but mixed is the treat;
You may rub, you may muffle your ears as you will
But the sting of the frost-bite will get to them still."

After all, however, the honest, undisguised rigor of Winter is a hundredfold better than the treacherous mildness of Spring. With the thermometer at 15° or 20° below freezing, one knows what to expect, and need not stand for 10 minutes in a paroxysm of indecision whether to put on a greatcoat or not. But the half-caste season, which is neither Summer nor Winter, pouring with rain it you leave your umbrella at home, and blazing into sunshine the moment you appear in coat and muffler, deserves anything rather than the praises recklessly heaped upon it by many last-century poets, who saw it only through the window. Who has not quoted in bitterness of heart that famous sarcasm, "The Summer has just set in with its usual severity." And when the Spring thaw comes in all its fullness, is it not a noble and inspiring sight to watch a man picking his way across some miry street on a genuine "sloppy" day! at first choosing his steps coolly and carefully, then getting gradually excited as he plunges into puddle after puddle, and at last tramping savagely through the very muddiest part, with the stern satisfaction of one who knows that he has nothing worse to fear. Were Tennyson to rewrite "Locksley Hall," his celebrated quatrain on the Spring-time should undoubtedly run thus:

"In the Spring the reckless sweeper spatters all the passers' boots.
In the Spring the wanton hackman splashes side-walk crowds, and 'scoots;'
In the Spring the busy doctor round our coughing households goes,
In the Spring a poor man's fancy turns to thoughts of Summer clothes."

In the face of such experiences it is not difficult to understand why even extreme cold should have so many warm admirers. At a peasant tea-party in one of the villages of Central Russia I cast a gloom over the whole company by telling them that there are actually certain ill-fated countries where there is no Winter at all! A sympathetic shudder ran around the circle. "No Winter" echoed a burly fellow opposite me; "how do the poor creatures manage to live, then?" "They must be unbelievers," suggested another, "and God has punished them by not granting them a Winter." "Ach, Phomka Stepanovitch," (Thomas, son of Stephen,) whispered his neighbor, "don't you see the barin (master) is making fun of us? As if there could be such a thing as a country without a Winter!"

WADE HAMPTON TALKS AGAIN.

SOME QUERE STORIES ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876—THE NEXT CONTEST.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Dec. 30.

Senator Hampton has talked freely with the correspondent of the *News and Courier* at Washington. The denial of the charge that the Democratic leaders, or Senator Hampton himself, proposed or desired to abandon the Tilden Electoral ticket in 1876 is repeated and riveted. An entirely fresh incident of the campaign of 1876 is the generous offer of Gen. Toombs, of Georgia, to give $10,000 out of his own pocket to the campaign fund. Contrast this with the fact that the National Democracy did not contribute a dollar to the expenses of the canvass, and with the discreditable circumstance that the sum of $5,000 which was paid to counsel, at the instance of the National Democratic Committee, in order that the vote for Electors might be brought before the Supreme Court, has never been repaid to the South Carolina committee. South Carolina bore the whole weight of the canvass and contest, from beginning to end. Not a farthing was given to the Democracy by any persons, other than Carolinians, outside the State. A toothsome revelation is made concerning Judges Settle and Denny. These were two of the "statesmen" who visited South Carolina to look after the interests of the Republican party and the safety of the Board of State Canvassers. Senator Hampton informs our correspondent that Messrs. Denny and Settle, (one of whom has since been elevated to the United States bench by a grateful President,) told him that, if he would say, on any occasion, that the State of South Carolina had been carried by Hayes, the troops would be withdrawn and the Hampton Government be recognised. This was after the Canvassing Board had had the opportunity to fix the returns. As one of the statesmen said, "We have had one deal with that party of cards and have thrown it away." Of course, Gov. Hampton declined to be bribed, but this does not make the offer less scandalous.

Senator Hampton gives his opinions about the canvass of 1880. In his opinion, the State can be carried in only two ways. One is by adhering to the policy of 1876, which, in his judgment, is no longer an experiment, and will enable the Democracy to win enough colored votes to give them a majority. The other is by suppressing the colored vote by fraud, which, in connection with Senator Hampton's belief of believing that, with such candidates as were then in nomination, and with equal determination and enthusiasm on the part of the people, the State can be carried in 1880 as it was carried in 1876. We go further, and say that, with the Republican candidates for State officers in the field, the State can be carried in 1880 as it was in 1876. Beyond this there is nothing certain. The Legislature has declined to order the registration of electors, which would have lessened the opportunities for fraud, and which could have been arranged so as to relieve the low-country of the crushing weight of the negro vote. We are not told whether this means that the State is to be carried somehow and anyhow; or whether it indicates a willingness to allow the whole of the low-country to revert to the Radicals. No plan of operations can be arranged until the objective point is determined upon. The system that will suit, if the purpose is to carry every county in the State, will not necessarily differ from a system that will answer if the object merely is to elect the State ticket and two or three of the five Congressmen. Until we can know what is expected of the Democratic Party by the low-country, and what the low-country is ready to pay for what it wants, we cannot say what manner of man should be nominated for Governor, or what should be the programme of the Democratic Party!

EX-GOV. HOFFMAN IN FRANCE.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 29.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, who is at present residing in Paris, wields a graceful pen, and can give, when he chooses, graphic touches of life abroad, based on his acute observation of men and manners in the Old World. We are permitted to copy from a private letter of his to a gentleman of this city. As will be noted, the letter was not intended for publication, but as it relates to matters our own, as well as the French, public are now interested in, we have obtained it for publication:

"On Thursday, in company with Col. Hitt, the Secretary of Legation here, (in Gen. Noyes' absence Charge d'Affaires,) I went to the Palace Bourbon to attend the session of the Chamber of Deputies. The house was crowded. I occupied the seat of the American Minister, in the Diplomatic Loge, with the German Ambassador on one side of me and the Chilian Minister on the other. I suppose it is the last time I shall ever occupy that seat. So I made the most I could of the opportunity afforded. Gambetta was in the chair. He is an admirable and most dignified presiding officer, but I do not think "Old Self" himself, or the "Bald-headed Eagle," formerly of Westchester, and now of Rockland, could keep the French Chamber of Deputies in order. They laugh—they jeer—they clap—they cheer and sneer, and interrupt in every possible way. You know each speaker speaks from the tribune, and not from his place on the floor. The occasion of the day was a vote of confidence in the Ministry. When I entered, M. Waddington, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was speaking. He looks like an Englishman and does not speak like a Frenchman. Perhaps that is because he has an American wife. He is a feeble speaker, but very clear and logical. Then M. Fleurus spoke with force and energy. He is one of the able leaders of the Left. He looks not unlike our old friend Senator Ramsey, of Albany and Susquehanna Railroad fame. Then Jules Ferry, one of the Ministers, took the tribune and blazed away for some time, very like an auctioneer at a large sale. Paul Cassagnac, the fiery Napoleonist, interrupted him violently, and was called to order. The President, Gambetta, asked him to ascend the tribune and defend himself, or withdraw his offensive words. He did ascend, and feebly blazed away in his defence. The House passed a vote of confidence, and Jules Ferry proceeded. Leon M. Lepere, the Minister of Public Instruction, spoke. He is more in sympathy with the extreme Left, who were forcing the issue with the Ministry, than his associates, and is the best speaker of all. He was followed again by Floquet in reply. Then came the vote. The Ministry was sustained, but by less than a majority of all the members elect, a great many abstaining from voting. The French papers comment unfavorably upon the whole affair. It was, taken all in all, a poor exhibition of intellectual and oratorical power, but to me it was interesting, for it gave me a chance to see and study some of the great men we read so much about. How true the old saying is that 'Great men, like great mountains, seem smaller as you get nearer to them.'"

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Josquid Miller is at the New-York Hotel.

The Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. Louise Robinson and David C. Robinson, of Kinsirs, are at the St. James Hotel.

Senator William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana; R. R. McGrath, of Delaware, and R. C. Mercer, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

QUEER TRICKS OF BEGGARS

MENDICANCY AS A PROFESSION.

THOSE WHO TORTURE THEMSELVES, SWALLOW OLD IRON, GET RUN OVER, GO WITHOUT EATING, LIVE IN A SEANCE, AND DO OTHER ODD THINGS RATHER THAN WORK.

From the London Standard, Dec. 17.

A very curious tribe of beggars is that whose members torture themselves, not out of view and to excite sympathy when the deed is done by exhibiting the results, but in the sight of everybody who chooses to look on, and just to draw contributions by the oddity of the performances. This is one of the oldest and most wide-spread of mendicant tricks, only in other days and in distant lands the beggar tried, and still tries, to dignify the practice by attaching to it high religious motive and meaning. So it used to be with the Ascetics, Eremites and Pillar Saints of Old Christendom; and so it is still with the Pilla Fakeers of Hindostan and the Dervishes of Islam. In our own land, however, we have grown too civilised and skeptical for any such thing to pass muster as a specimen of heroic holiness. Here self-torturing in public is merely practised for the purpose of pandering to that love of what is wonderful common to vulgar minds, and to that still baser love of what is cruel, which is just as common. Anybody walking along the towing-path of the Isis, between Folly Bridge and Iffley, on any of the Summer days which idle Oxford devotes to rowing matches during the University vacation, will see plenty of beggar self-torture, in one of its mildest forms, ere he has been half an hour by the river-side. He will notice in all directions young mendicants flinging themselves headlong into the water, clothes and all, for the sake of a few coppers. Going round the public houses of the same city he will observe abundance of torture of stomach and nerve by extraordinary feats of drinking. The writer has seen such beggars practise in many other places, but never so frequently as in Oxford—a fact which perhaps may be accounted for by the number of thoughtless and well-to-do youths who crowd the place during term time. A fellow will walk into one of these taverns, when it is full, and make an offer, which is seldom refused, to gulp down at a single draught a pot of ale every 10 minutes, for an hour or over, a longer—the pay being a shilling or two and the ale—often for the ale alone; and a second, who does not care *for ale*, will undertake to deposit a pint of strong spirits in his stomach at the rate of a *glass every five minutes* at a similar price. Moreover, all these swillers are prepared to repeat the performance after sleeping a couple of hours in a hayloft. There used to be Oxford taverns each of which retained one of these extraordinary beer and spirit bibbers as a special attraction. Such people invariably come to a premature end, and often in form to attract public attention, as when some unaccustomed performance in theatrical fire-eating threw them on the spot. Akin to the drinking beggars are those who gorge enormous quantities of food—often raw, and occasionally of strange sort—at a moment's notice, and for a stipulated sum. Not long ago a fellow of this kind was maintained by the landlord of a wayside tavern in Bucks, shortly on account of his inordinate voracity, which drew customers from all sides to witness it in action. This devourer would make nothing of eating a dozen dinners in succession, and as fast as they could be prepared, and only for the sake of the food, which was paid for by the eighteen. He, however, was eleaner in his beastly practices than many other professional gorgers who have come under my notice, since what he left on had to be of good quality and properly cooked. I have met with fellows who made a point of eating a portion of every meal taken in public raw, and one in particular in the pot-sellers of Birmingham—an abominable scoundrel—who used to delight in the low-lived brutality of his neighborhood by capping every gorging performance with what he called "chawing up" a live fowl or rabbit.

The strangest of all these people, however, are those who haunt the water-side taverns of large seaports, in order to swallow, and frequently do swallow, "unconsidered trifles" as the shanks of clay pipes, horn buttons, and even small nails properly blunted. I have known a swallower of this kind who, in seeking to outdo himself, actually "bolted" a clasp-knife, and lived to boast of the achievement. Such people are given at times to using their extraordinary digestive powers in connection with another way that as a begging exhibition, by picking up and transferring to their entrails small articles of jewelry and stray gold and silver coins. I knew a beggar in Liverpool who acquired quite a renown by his performances in this line. He was in the habit of going from tavern to tavern, where, sidling his way up to the counter, he would watch his opportunity to snatch up and swallow the first sixpence that was placed within his reach. The trick done, he would take to his heels with a speed worthy of better things, shouting, more laughing, and everybody save the victim, in high delight. In nine cases out of ten he would get clear off. The purser would be tripped up by some sympathising vagabond or another, and so lose sight of the fugitive; or a short run with the grinning mob would awaken him to a sense of his misfortune. Even when the swallowing trick's visibility far too much to allow him to continue the chase. Even when the swallowing knave happened to be caught and given into custody, the consequence were never serious. He had the reputation of being half-witted, and therefore always escaped with the smallest possible modicum of punishment. Other mendicants make a living by showing how much pain they can inflict on themselves, or undergo at the hands of others, without wincing. And a great amount of cruelty is perpetrated on these wretches by the fellows whom they seek to tempt to torture them. Akin to the drinking beggars are those who gorge enormous quantities of food—often raw, and occasionally of strange sort—at a moment's notice, and for a stipulated sum. Not long ago a fellow of this kind was maintained by the landlord of a wayside tavern in Bucks, shortly on account of his inordinate voracity, which drew customers from all sides to witness it in action. This devourer would make nothing of eating a dozen dinners in succession, and as fast as they could be prepared, and only for the sake of the food, which was paid for by the eighteen. He, however, was cleaner in his beastly practices than many other professional gorgers who have come under my notice, since what he left on had to be of good quality and properly cooked. I have met with fellows who made a point of eating a portion of every meal taken in public raw, and one in particular in the pot-sellers of Birmingham—an abominable scoundrel—who used to delight in the low-lived brutality of his neighborhood by cap

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Her Stocks to Conquer.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Plays.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Nights.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Prairie or Pathanos.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Gallant Slave.
MIBLOT'S GARDEN—Hearts or Steel.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Muldoon's Guards' Orchestra.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Princess Toto. Matinée.
PIKE AQUARIUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin. Matinée.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Rumpty Dumpty. Matinée.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, *author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Haworth's," &c., will contribute an original story entitled "The Colonel's Daughter," and devoted to certain remarkable phases of Southern life and politics, to* The Times *of Sunday next.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, increasing warmer southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness.

The Supreme Court of the State of Maine assembles at Augusta to-day to give a judicial opinion on the questions submitted by Gov. Garcelon. Those questions are fewer in number than those prepared by ex-Senator Morrill. They avoid, as far as possible, touching upon the right of the Governor and Council to organize themselves into a returning board with power to search into so much of the minutiæ of the conduct of the elections as shall best suit their purposes. But the decision of the Supreme Court, whatever it may be in this mangled matter, cannot affect the main question. The counted-in Senators and Representatives have been officially summoned, and no judicial decision can recall their certificates. It was never intended that any proceeding should delay this part of the infamous programme. If there should be an obstruction now it would be caused by a refusal of the counted-in Fusionists to take their seats and proceed to the election of Governor. One Fusion Senator has publicly proclaimed his intention to vote on the qualifications of the members first, and defer the election until the question of contested seats is settled. As this action might result in seating enough of the lawfully-elected members to constitute a Republican majority in the Legislature, the bare suggestion of its possibility produces cold chills in the Garcelon camp.

Gov. Cornell and ex-Gov. Robinson complimented each other in set phrase, yesterday, as the new Governor went into office and his predecessor went out of office. Naturally, the burden of compliment was with the incoming officer, who can afford to be genial and deferential to a man who has made a record in office, and whom he has just defeated. He who comes into a high place from private life has before him all the opportunities by which he may establish his reputation as a ruler. Ex-Gov. Robinson could give Gov. Cornell only good wishes; and, as he is a defeated candidate, he could not consistently utter the usual platitudes about relinquishing the cares of office with great satisfaction. Mr. Robinson followed an honorable ambition in seeking a re-election; his good sense restrained him from permitting any tinge of the bitterness of defeat to appear in his brief farewell. It is mentioned as a curious illustration of the Governor's "set" ways, that yesterday was only the second time when he has consented to enter the new Capitol, a building which he cordially dislikes and reprobates from foundation to turret.

Congressman Warner and other overzealous advocates of an unlimited silver currency demur at taking their own medicine. They applauded an order of the Secretary of the Treasury directing the United States Treasurer to pay one-tenth of all requisitions of disbursing officers on the Treasury in silver dollars. But the honest gentlemen who insist that the people must and shall have the standard dollar, utterly refuse to take even so small a proportion as one-tenth of their salaries in silver. To accommodate them, an arrangement has been made by which they may receive five per cent. of their pay in "the dollar of the fathers," and a like proportion in silver certificates. It is an old saying that the way by which the unpopularity of a law may be ascertained is to enforce it; but the Congressional inflationists prefer trying this particular experiment on somebody else than Congressmen.

The individual who took public occasion to give the President "a piece of his mind" during the White House reception, yesterday, is one of the many victims of a misplaced confidence in the power of the Executive to compel the Senate to approve an appointment. Mr. De Arma is not the first man who, on the strength of a Presidential appointment, pending action on his case, has gone to a far-off post and has been obliged to return on account of a failure to be confirmed by the Senate. Mr. De Arma went to Alaska as Customs Collector for that district, and, not being confirmed, came back disconsolate. But Congress was more liberal to him than it has been to similar sufferers, having allowed him $1,500 for his expenses. If all the gentlemen who have experienced the mortification of being rejected by the Senate, after nomination, were to call at the White House on New Year's Day and abuse the President, that eminent public functionary could hardly be said to have a happy New Year.

Colorado people may well exult over the prosperity of their young State—a prosperity which has never been surpassed by that of any other community, unless by California of the olden time. The increase in the product of the mines is wonderful, the net yield of 1879 being nearly double that of 1878. The figures of the annual review of this department of industry show that the average product of the Leadville district is greater than that recorded in the world's history of silver mining. The value of the cattle export for the year is set down at $2,500,000; the wool shipment at 7,000,000 pounds, and wheat at 2,250,000 bushels. It is not surprising that, with these substantial evidences of prosperity about them, the citizens of Colorado should boast that the times are easy, money plenty, failures few, and every kind of legitimate business in a flourishing condition.

WILL CONGRESS CORRECT THE CURRENCY?

Among members of Congress themselves opinions differ as to whether any action is likely to be taken by Congress with reference to the finances. That the great body of the members are opposed to action is undeniable. Most of them have very slight convictions on the subject, and are content to reflect what they think is the opinion of their party in their district or State. Their means of ascertaining the real nature of this opinion are limited, while, in addition, the views of the great body of voters, in the absence of any immediate necessity to reach a conclusion, are somewhat undefined. Under these circumstances, the average Congressman turns with the liveliest interest to the section of his constituents who hold the balance of power. Given the mass of voters who are Democrats or Republicans, with very little reference to finance, and a smaller number of pretty active and earnest men, who have pronounced ideas for or against the greenback, and who may incline the balance to one side or another as they may elect, and these are apt to influence the position of Congressmen most directly and effectively. It narrows the function of the Representative in our scheme of Government in a manner not very flattering to his importance or his independence, but we appeal to the general observation of intelligent men to confirm our statement.

But it is held by some who have closely watched the condition of feeling in Congress, that the financial question may assume a degree of importance before the session is over which will compel action even by the operation of the very motives of partisan or personal interest which now seem most likely to prevent it. In the present state of the public mind, a great deal depends upon the courage and aggressiveness of a few leaders, who may force a situation where a decision of some kind is unavoidable. What may be done in this direction is shown clearly enough by the results of the movement undertaken by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in the Republican Party, and by that of Mr. Bayard in the Democratic Party. The expressions of the former in their annual communications to Congress, and the resolution of the latter in the Senate, were like the shock which a chemist gives to a fluid at a certain point, and which compels crystallization. The effect was particularly noticeable in the Democratic Party. When Congress met, it is not to be disputed that that party was as far from having any tendency to a forward movement in regard to the currency as was possible. It was profoundly discouraged and dismayed by the result of the elections. It saw every position which it had taken during the canvass disapproved by the people, and especially so with reference to finance, and its only feeling on that subject was that safety lay in silence. Yet when Mr. Bayard, the only prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination who had not been directly or indirectly condemned at the elections, boldly declared for "a new departure," which should leave behind all the previous doctrines of the party, and challenge the approval of the country for complete extinction of the legal-tender quality of the United States notes, the party was profoundly moved. There has been no open discussion of the matter, and there will be none, so long as it can be prevented, but there has been an active canvassing in private of every possible effect of Mr. Bayard's proposition, and several of the most astute leaders have intimated their conviction that safety lay not in silence but in aggressive action. It is Hood's movement from Atlanta, with the difference that every step forward brings to Mr. Bayard's banner recruits from the forces which have been steadily driving Democracy to the wall. Already Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in the Senate, and Mr. Buckner, of the Banking and Currency Committee, in the House, have declared that Mr. Bayard's movement is in the right direction, and must be followed if the party is to be rescued from hopeless defeat.

Similar reasoning is not wanting among Republicans. It is argued that the Democrats may rally to the Bayard proposition; that, if they do so, they will place its author at the head of the party, and present a very formidable front in the doubtful States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, when the battle of 1880 is to be fought; that these States were carried by the Republicans last Fall, because a considerable number of conservative business men, more concerned as to finance than as to any other question, found the Democrats wrong on that; that if, next Fall, they find the Democrats more nearly right than the Republicans, the result may readily be reversed. Thus the question presented is not, shall well enough be let alone? Mr. Bayard refuses to let it alone. But, is it safe to leave to the Democratic the possibility of winning the votes by which Republicans have hitherto prevailed? It is this consideration which some acute observers think must make a policy of inaction impracticable, and force Congress to pass some definite measure for completing the establishment of the currency on a sound basis.

LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Neither the return of general prosperity nor the revival of activity in life insurance should mislead the life insurance companies as to their position and duties. The evidence of business well-doing, positive as it is, cannot be deemed sufficiently pronounced to palliate speculative license, or to justify the absolute confidence which above all things is desirable. There yet remain causes of anxiety and distrust quite strong enough to moderate and restrain a feeling that would otherwise be irresistible. Not wholly dissimilar from this is the experience in life insurance. With better times and the readier command of money has come a little of the old disposition to use the corporate machinery provided for the satisfaction of the provident habit. But two facts known in connection with this circumstance forbid the interpretation which certain people connected with the companies are endeavoring to put upon it.

One fact is, that though the grosser forms of competition have disappeared, other forms, more insidious and in some respects more dangerous, have taken their place; showing that several of the companies either disregard the lessons of experience or are impelled by their fears to employ objectionable methods for the acquisition of new lives. The other fact is, that the more intelligent applicants for insurance scrutinize both the condition and methods of companies, with an intention to discriminate against those whose management does not command general confidence; the result being that of the better class of insurance, a greater proportion inures to the benefit of conservative New-England companies than is reconcilable with the pretensions of New-York institutions. While it is true, then, that the life insurance business has in a slight degree recovered from the shock imparted by the developments of the last few years, it is equally true that the management of the business is still regarded with a suspicion which is fully justified by the practices of New-York and other companies.

The companies are now engaged in the preparation of their annual statements, and in the performance of this task they have to choose between the honest plan, which provides for an intelligent judgment in regard to the condition of a company and its modes of doing business, and the dishonest plan, which enables a company to conceal extravagance, losses, and irregularities of all sorts, and to make an exhibit which however plausible in form is in spirit wholly inaccurate. So wide is the latitude thus afforded, and so unscrupulously has it been turned to account, that the State Legislature has been repeatedly urged to compel the production of statements that should tell the whole truth. Few things have contributed more to the popular distrust of life insurance than the display of hostility called forth by the repetition of this demand. It was impossible to reconcile with soundness and strength, or even with integrity of management, the bitter opposition to propositions intended only to bring the truth to light, and to enforce the wholesome checks derivable from publicity. The law still is defective. Without violating its letter, the companies may still so cook their accounts as to hide the expenditures incurred in the pursuit of business as well as the losses incident to a depreciation of investments.

These items, concerning which the provisions of the law are inadequate, happen to cover losses and methods that have a very close connection with the present condition of well-known companies. Let us take the case of a company whose ordinary life premiums have been reduced. What requirement can be more reasonable than that for the production of proof that the expenses of getting and managing the business have been proportionately reduced? Mere reductions of staff salaries are not enough. Excessive as these salaries are, they are a bagatelle compared with the total cost of management. The information more particularly wanted relates to the commissions or other payments incurred on account of new business; for statements are afloat which seem to place beyond doubt the continuance of extravagance in the price paid for business, while deriving from the business a reduced premium income. No company is so strong that it can pursue this course with impunity, and great precision of detail is needed in the preparation of the closing year's accounts to neutralize the effect of current statements. Not less requisite is absolute truthfulness in the enumeration and valuation of assets. Instances might be adduced in which schedules presented to the Insurance Departments would be inadmissible without material reductions if official knowledge were as thorough, and as wide-awake, as that of the public. Of course, the mere occurrence of losses upon investments affects the sagacity rather than the integrity of corporate management; but the duty of managers, in the cases supposed, however unpleasant, cannot be mistaken. There should be no cooking,—no mixing of items in order that the good may cover the bad, and turn attention from inevitable losses. The time is not propitious for juggling, or mystification of any kind; and the companies will fare best whose managers reveal the actual state of affairs, whether the surplus disappear or not. If a company really be solvent, it can better dispense with a surplus than with the confidence which concealment and prevarication properly forfeit.

MR. HENDRICKS'S BUREAU.

It is said that ex-Gov. Hendricks is busy organizing a "boom" for himself, and that he has begun operations by establishing a "bureau of correspondence" at Washington. This is a significant announcement. It means that Mr. Hendricks is very much in earnest in his Presidential ambition, and that he has taken a leaf out of the book of that admirable political manager, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. There was never any such thorough political work done in this country as that performed by the Tilden Literary Bureau during the campaign of 1876. And if Mr. Hendricks very much wants to be the next Presidential nominee of his Party, he cannot do better than to imitate Mr. Tilden in setting up this machinery. It is generally supposed that Mr. Tilden invented the bureau. Perhaps he did, but that bad young man, Mr. William T. Pelton, managed it. And very well, too, did he manage it. If Mr. Hendricks expects to make much political capital by this venture, he cannot do better than engage Pelton, who has been out of work ever since his excellent uncle discovered that he was engaged in the cipher business, and turned him out of doors. Pelton delights, apparently, in secret and underground schemes, and as the business of the Literary Bureau was essentially subterranean, he was in his element.

Tilden was no sooner elected Governor of New-York, in 1874, than he began to scheme for the Presidency. He made a brisk canvass for the Governorship, posed as a reformer, and secured the support of the New-York *Tribune*, paying therefor a liberal price, that estimable sheet then, as now, being in the market for the highest bidder. There was a certain air of distinguished success about his election for Governor which immediately suggested something higher in store for him. Nobody knows whether Tilden's Presidential ambition was born then, or, like a colored bantling, it "growed" afterward, when the Democratic newspapers all over the country began to nominate him for the Presidency. His cheap reputation as a reformer was sedulously advertised by his so-called Republican newspaper organ in New-York, when he took his first great benefit as a prosecutor of the canal thieves. His Literary Bureau, then half organized, made much of the farce of the Canal Ring exposure—a bit of fustian which was a nine-days' wonder, and resulted in nothing but advancing Tilden's political fortunes. During the Winter of 1875-6 the Tilden Literary Bureau was finally organized in Washington, and the operations of that remarkable machine were immediately perceptible all over the country. None but observant journalists and close students of public opinion detected the fact that a secret agency was at work, somewhere, disseminating information and "points" in the interest of Tilden. Volunteer correspondence was opened with newspapers all over the Republic, country newspapers being preferred. These were more likely to print what was sent them, and the wide-spread influence of the country press was also very significantly recognized. Agents were sent out out to "see" prominent Democratic workers all over the country, secure their being committed as far as possible to Tilden, and beg, hire, or buy the support of Democratic and non-partisan newspapers. All this was to secure the nomination of Tilden by the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. It was intended to manufacture a public sentiment which the convention could not withstand. So well did this scheme succeed, that the agency was transferred to New-York after Tilden was nominated, where, as the Bureau of Nincompoops, as it was injuriously called, it achieved fame and performed wonders. It was kept running during the post-election campaign, and published and circulated manufactured returns and miscellaneous falsehoods, designed to keep up the Tilden humbug to the very last.

This is the wonderful institution which ex-Gov. Hendricks proposes to imitate. Pelton was the informing spirit of the Tilden bureau. Where does Mr. Hendricks propose to find a man so cunning, alert, cold-blooded, and secretive? As an organizer and an unscrupulous disseminator of political Roorbacks, Mr. John G. Thompson, the present Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, is probably without a peer in the Democratic Party. It he could be induced to take the management of the Hendricks bureau, he would probably organize a boom which would astonish the competitors of his employer. But Thompson is engaged. Or, rather, he has engaged Senator Thurman, and as long as that venerable man will continue to stand for the Democratic nomination, so long will Mr. John G. Thompson act as his faithful groom and backer. As the Tilden bureau was managed exclusively in the interest of Tilden, after the nomination as well as before it, Hendricks naturally felt aggrieved at his own neglect. This time he is early in the field with a bureau of his own. He will furnish his own "nincompoops," but it is not at all likely that they will be as efficient as Tilden's were. But, like his great exemplar, he starts in early. He wants the nomination, and he remembers the proverb concerning the early bird. Other candidates will do well to follow his example. Presently, we shall have a Thurman bureau, a Bayard bureau, a Hancock bureau, and (if the small-beer politicians of Maine have any influence) a Garcelon bureau. These agencies help the Democratic country papers, they increase the postal revenues, make the printing business lively, and develop public opinion to an abnormal extent. Mr. Hendricks has not as much political capital as Mr. Tilden had to begin operations with; but if his agents are half as industrious, they can set the country all agog in a month with admiration for the great Thomas A. Hendricks.

THE BARBER'S MUZZLE.

Among recent inventions, there is none that has been welcomed by the public with more enthusiasm and hopefulness than the barber's muzzle. As its name suggests, its design is to put an end to the terrible conversational powers of the barber, which devastate the civilized world, and, as Pope forcibly said, "make countless millions swear." The barber's muzzle is a light and easily portable machine, made of the best steel, and exceedingly strong. It is designed to be fastened by a strap upon the mouth of the barber, and when once in place prevents him from making the slightest articulate sound. To be shaved by a barber thus securely muzzled would be a safe and, to a great extent, a painless operation, and were it brought into general use the death-rate in our large cities and the number of annual lunatics would be greatly decreased.

The new muzzle is recommended by several distinguished scientific persons whose opinion is certainly entitled to respect. Prof. Harkness, of the Smithsonian Institution, writes to the inventor: "Your barber's muzzle is a beautiful and valuable invention, which should be applied to every barber in the land;" the Ochtosh Board of Health says: "We have tried it in our city, and the result has been a decrease of 11 per cent. in the weekly return of sudden and mysterious deaths;" and the editor of the Winfield *Bugle* exclaims, with enthusiasm: "Go on in your noble work. The man who can muzzle one barber where two were unmuzzled before is a priceless benefactor of his race." These are strong recommendations; but, in spite of them, it is not yet certain that the plan of muzzling barbers is either practicable or desirable.

It is a matter of history that certain able and ingenious rats once patented a plan for defense against the machinations of a particularly dangerous cat. A bell was procurred which was to be attached to the tail of the cat, whereby she would involuntarily give warning of her approach and enable the exposed rats to retreat to their hiding-places. A mass-meeting of rats had adopted by acclamation a resolution approving warmly of this scheme, when an aged rat of vast experience cast a gloom over the assembly by asking by whom the bell was to be attached to the cat. Now, there is no doubt that the barber's muzzle will put an end to his conversation if it is placed over his mouth, but the question arises, who is to put the muzzle in position? Of course, the barber will not muzzle himself, and, equally of course, he will not meekly permit his customers to muzzle him. We thus perceive the weak point in the plan of muzzling the barbers. They will decline to be muzzled, and hence the ingenious muzzle will prove to be practically useless.

Moreover, if we concede, for the sake of argument, that it is practicable to muzzle barbers, nevertheless, it may be boldly asserted that it is undesirable. There are circumstances in which it is necessary that the barber should have the use of his voice. For example, he must be able to cry out: "Next gen'leman" or to remark: "Take a seat, Sir. Be ready for you in a moment, Sir." It is also, in many cases, desirable, though not strictly necessary, that he should be permitted to ask if his customers will have their hair trimmed short, or if they habitually wear it brushed behind or in front of their ears. The muzzled barber could ask none of these questions, and the result would be unsatisfactory and even worse. Without in the slightest degree underestimating the frightful consequences of unrestrained conversation by barbers, it may be assumed that were barbers to be strictly muzzled, we should soon find that we had merely substituted one evil for another.

What is really needed is not a muzzle, but a sort of conversational brake, which can be applied by the customer whenever the barber's freedom of speech verges upon license, and he betrays a tendency to indulge in the fatal conversation which has produced such wide-spread misery. This brake must be exclusively under the control of the customer, who must be able to apply or release it instantaneously. Precisely how it shall be constructed and operated are matters of detail which may be safely left to the ingenuity of American inventors. When they distinctly understand the general nature of the required machine, they will probably be able to construct it in such a way as to render it readily available for the desired purpose.

But the conversational brake is not alone sufficient to render the barber innocuous. It would draw, so to speak, only one of his fangs. His power to talk his customers to the verge of death or insanity would vanish, but his awful "tonic" would remain. He could not, indeed, urge it upon the public with words, but he could still hold it up in front of his customers, and compel them to try it at the edge of the razor. The distinguished men who have recommended the barber's muzzle seem to have entirely overlooked the fact that it does not pretend to give us any defense against tonic. There can be but little choice between tonic and conversation. The latter is more immediately fatal to mind and body, but the former, perhaps, produces more real suffering. There are men who have squandered fortunes in buying bottles of tonic which they hated and despised, at the request of barbers. There are thousands of young men who are prematurely bald and whose brains are slowly softening through the daily applications of a hundred different varieties of tonic. Philanthropists band themselves into societies to prevent the sale of ardent spirits, and the law regulates, with the strictest provisions, the sale of dynamite, but there is no law to suppress the tonic that depletes at once the pocket and the hair, and our philanthropists watch its devastations without lifting their voices in protest.

Though the barber's muzzle will surely disappoint the hopes to which it has given rise, its appearance in the market is, nevertheless, a hopeful sign. It shows that our inventors are aware of the giant evil of the age. It will prove a failure, but it will stimulate ingenious men to devise a more practicable remedy against the conversation of barbers, and in time we shall see a great popular uprising against tonic, which will sweep that potent agency of evil from our fair land. When the day comes in which barbers cease to chatter and tonic is unknown, we shall be not far distant from paradise.

The veteran journalist, Emile de Girardin, better known here than any member of the French press, has lately written one of his jerky, many-paragraphed communications to the *France*, avowing his intent to relinquish combative politics. One might think that he had had enough of pen warfare, in which he has been actively engaged since he founded the *Journal des Connaissances Utiles*, very nearly half a century ago, securing for it 125,000 subscribers. When he set up the *Presse* as an organ of conservatism, in his thirty-fourth year, at a subscription price of 40 francs, just one-half what the Paris dailies of the same grade had been getting, he made all the journalists in town his enemies. He had touched their pocket, and the whole tribe fell upon him knots and nail. There was nothing false and malignant that they did not say of him, and finally, seeing that he must fight, he challenged Armand Carrel, of the *National*, a gifted and very popular man and journalist, and shot him dead. That was his fourth and last duel, for he announced after the fatal meeting that he would fight no more. He kept his word, even when Louis Veuillot, of the *Univers*, had slapped his face in a box at the opera, because he would not apologize for an offered insult. If he had not forsworn them, he would have had his hands full of affairs of honor, since he has ever been a most aggressive politician, and has, at different periods ranged himself on every side. He has had extraordinary influence with the Government for more than 30 years. Louis Philippe is reported to have abolished by the counsel of Girardin, who tried in vain to secure the succession of the Comte de Paris. He was the first to propose Louis Napoleon for the Presidency; but, four weeks after Louis's election, opposed him violently; the cause of his sudden change being, as is generally believed, that the President had declined to adopt a political scheme which the journalist had prepared for him. His whole life has been a series of battles, from the hour when he demanded recognition as son of his natural father, Count Alexandre de Girardin, and the concession of his civil rights, until he became editor-in-chief of the *France* which he yet controls. He will find it extremely hard to surrender his time-honored habit of assailing men and measures; but as he is now 79—he has recently taken four years from his sum—he ought to be able to look on the political arena with composure. Albeit still alert and trenchant with tongue and pen, he shows his age. He no longer has the grand strut with which he paced the Boulevards; he can no longer wear the lock of hair over the forehead, which he fancied increased his resemblance to Napoleon I., but he is as vain, as ecstatic, as opinionated, as much Emile de Girardin as ever.

Statistics have recently been published showing that as vast any science has progressed in Great Britain, the prevalence of disease and the rate of mortality have correspondingly decreased. In all large towns public opinion makes the adoption of sanitary measures a chief feature of local administration. The decrease of the death-rate during the twelve years 1867-78 was very marked in the chief cities of England and Scotland. Comparing the six years 1867-72 with the six years 1873-8, it appears that the average death-rate per 1,000 persons in Liverpool decreased from 31.1 in the former period to 28.1 in the latter, being a gain of 9 per cent.; in Manchester, from 31.2 to 29.1, or nearly 7 per cent.; in Leeds, from 27.3 to 25.6, or 6 per cent.; in London, from 23.6 to 22.7, or less than 4 per cent. In Birmingham there was a slight increase, from 24.2 to 24.9. Still more favorable results were realized in Scotland. In Edinburgh the rate of mortality fell off from 25.8 during 1867-72 to 22.1 during 1873-8, a gain of 14 per cent.; in Dundee, from 27.7 to 24.4, or 12 per cent.; in Glasgow, from 30.6 to 27.3, or nearly 11 per cent.; in Aberdeen, from 22.5 to 21.7, or 3½ per cent. It has been estimated that had the average death-rate of 1867-72 continued during 1873-8, the number of deaths during the latter period in 12 leading towns of Great Britain would have been 61,000 greater than it actually was. In other words, the decrease in the death-rate, which has been attributed chiefly to the advancement of sanitary science, resulted during six years in saving, or rather prolonging, 61,000 lives in 12 cities.

The purport of the bill introduced by Mr. Woon, and which the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report favorably, is that no duty should be levied or collected on any objects of classical antiquity that might be imported to this country. This matter of putting a protectionist duty on Etruscan vases, or other objects of classical antiquity, has already been agitated in the columns of The New-York Times, and other journals have taken up the subject, and have shown how senseless was the duty on these remnants of a past age, and how an excessive tariff on objects of art helped to dwindle, cramp, and dwarf all true artistic impulses in the United States. It is to be hoped that legislators will see at once, even if they are protectionists of the most decided character, that the home industries can never be injured in the least by the free importation, sale, or interchange of such classical antiquities, but that in a thousand branches of manufactures, either for luxury or the necessities of life, if proper models can be had at a cheap cost, by an improvement in the taste of our goods, other markets than our own might be reached. In an economic sense, as the revenue from such classical antiquities can hardly be worth the collecting, no possible deficit would be noticeable. Such a measure as proposed, if successful, would remove a real tax on learning, for in an art sense, a study of classical antiquity is nothing more than to become familiar with the first horn-books on form, design, and ornamentation. We never can create these primary ideas ourselves, but must be beholden to an older civilization for them, and most unfortunately for us and the world, a supply of such true classical antiquities is becoming more difficult to obtain every day.

What will strike many persons as an important question of international copyright has been raised in Philadelphia by the application for an injunction to restrain the publication of an unauthorized reprint of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." The question, however, is not one of international so much as of national copyright. As soon as the first volumes of the new edition of this great work of reference appeared in this country, they were seized upon for republication, just as the best productions of the British press are appropriated as soon as they reach here. As the Encyclopedia was a work of very great value, and as its unauthorized reprint in the United States would work a great pecuniary loss to its publishers, they naturally began to seek whether there was any possible legal way or means of preventing the unlicensed appropriation of their property. To compass this end, they made arrangements for inserting in the later volumes articles by American writers, with the view of having them protected by copyright. In some articles of this kind, the publishers of the "Britannica" now claim that a valid copyright has been secured, and that it is violated by the unlicensed reprint, against whose publication they have applied for an injunction. We do not know what are the facts in this case. There is, however, no doubt that a copyright may be secured for articles of American authorship in a foreign cyclopedia or other publication. But in such a case there are numerous vital conditions to be observed in order to secure a copyright that will stand the test of a lawsuit. Whether all of these conditions have been foreseen and complied with by the publishers of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" is a question which depends on the facts in the case, and which will in due time be determined by the court. The fact that the court has refused to grant an injunction on the preliminary application is a matter of little significance, since this course is often pursued, on the principle that a greater injury may be done by granting than by refusing the injunction before the case is fully heard.

Billiards are played so much in this country that the game is not unfrequently mentioned as American, although its origin is either French or Italian—it is uncertain which. The game, however, was imported into Britain from France, and was known to Englishmen by name as early as the sixteenth century, since Shakespeare speaks of it—he seems to have been little less than omniscient—in several of his dramas. He even portrays *Cleopatra* as amusing herself with billiards, but this is unquestionably one of the palpable anachronisms to which he appears to have been indifferent, and which he scattered throughout his plays. The game itself was in all likelihood, mediæval, but as played nowadays is comparatively modern. For two centuries it was played with only two (white) balls, and when the third (red) ball was imported into Britain, the red winning hazard, or holing of the red ball, was well-nigh the sole object of the players. The billiard-table of the present is as different as it well can be from the billiard-table of two hundred years ago, as persons know who have noticed their evolution as represented by the tables of divers eras. The greatest billiardists are the Russians, Spaniards, French, and Americans, who now play far more than any other nation. The popularity of the game has increased greatly here within the last twenty years. It is said that there are now six times as many tables in the country as there were at the beginning of the civil war. Europeans suppose that all Americans play billiards, irrespective of sex, age, or position.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Ex-Gov. R. F. Perry, of South Carolina, has reappeared again long enough to write a furious tirade against Gen. Grant, as a Presidential candidate, and the Southern men pretending to be Democrats who wish him success in 1880. The Democrats, he says, should nominate the man who is supposed to be the most available candidate, whether it is Tilden, Hendricks, Bayard, Hancock, or any other true and honorable Democrat.

A circular from the company says that the steamer Illinois, of the American Steamship Line, made nine round voyages between Jan. 5 and Dec. 14, and that the time occupied was 11 months and 10 days. The average time from Cape Henlopen to Roche's Point was 9 days 13 hours 58 minutes, the distance being 2,920 miles, and the speed a fraction over 12 miles per hour. The return passage averaged 10 days 1 hour 30 minutes, distance, 2,914 miles; speed, 11.973 miles per hour. The average of the 18 trips was 9 days 19 hours and 58 minutes. The Illinois has made 60 round voyages, occupying 5 years, 9 months, and 10 days, and covering a distance of 322,835 nautical, or 372,901 statute, miles.

In making some curious instances of absence of mind, a City correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* says that he was present at a large dinner party where a dignitary of the Church, who was also a geologist, was called upon to say grace. He stood up, said grace, and then proceeded, on his feet, with a lecture on some geological topic, which he had no doubt been pouring into the delighted ear of his neighbor when he was interrupted by the summons.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Wednesday says: "Ex-Speaker Durrant has got back the watch which a pickpocket took on Bottle-day Day at Hartford. It was held in Hartford as a ransom for the release of Abraham Isaacs, one of the pickpockets arrested in Hartford the same day it was stolen. 'Little Arthur' in New-York informed a Hartford detective that if Isaacs were released the watch and other property might be recovered. Isaacs received six months in jail instead of a State Prison sentence, which he feared, and this fact led to the recovery of the watch free of expense."

Gov. Mathews, of West Virginia, has written a letter reviewing the case of Eli Ice, the ex-Union soldier who is undergoing a life-sentence in that State, and concluding as follows: "You will see, I am sure, that Ice's case is not a case of political persecution, but the fair and impartial trial of a man guilty of a great crime, who was properly convicted, and is now undergoing a punishment well deserved, and certainly not too severe. Be assured that if I can prevent it, no man who was a soldier or either of the contending armies in the late war shall ever be punished for any act done during that time in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare."

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Morton C. Hunter, of Indiana, is reported to be seriously ill.

About $793,500 will be paid out in bank, insurance, and miscellaneous dividends, in Hartford, Conn., this month.

The family of Senator Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, will pass the Winter in Elmira, this State, where Mrs. Cameron has relatives.

The Albany *Argus* says that Gov. Robinson on Wednesday made the following order in the matter of the charges preferred against Register Frederick W. Loew: "All the conditions upon which the charges in this matter were suspended having been fully and faithfully complied with, and there being no reason to apprehend any departure from them hereafter, the said charges are hereby dismissed."

The section of the Constitution of Maine under which Gov. Garcelon claims the right to change the place of meeting of the Legislature in case of disturbance reads thus: "If, since the last adjournment the place where the Legislature were next to convene shall have become dangerous from an enemy or contagious sickness, the Governor may direct the session to be held at some other convenient place within the State."

The Ohio Greenback State Committee, at a meeting in Columbus on the 30th ult., advised that the general conference to be held in Washington on the 8th inst. guard especially against "dangerous men" taking part in its deliberations, or being placed upon committees, and recommended that it call the National Convention, suggesting Columbus, Ohio, as a suitable place, and an early date, not later than the middle of May, as the best time.

The Boston *Traveller* of Wednesday says: "It is understood that the negotiations which have been in progress for some time between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Burlington and Missouri, looking to a consolidation of the two railroads, have progressed rapidly, and that an approximate conclusion has been reached by the committees having the matter in charge. As yet, however, the statement that a consolidation has been consummated is premature."

CONGRESSMAN POUND.

HIS OWN IDEA OF HIS BILL TO LENGTHEN THE TERMS OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 24.

Last evening, a *Sentinel* cross-examiner ran across Thad C. Pound, member of Congress from the Eighth District, at the Plankinton House, and he was inveigled into a social chat.

"The *Sentinel* would like to know what motive prompted you to offer the constitutional amendment extending the Presidential term to six years, and ineligibility for more than one term consecutively, and that of Representatives to three years?"

"Well, Sir, while the matter you refer to is of too grave importance to be discussed in a casual interview, I will say that I was prompted by a profound sense of the importance of the change in the tenure of office of President and members of the lower house of Congress as provided in that amendment."

"Is it your purpose to urge its adoption, or permit it to sleep in the Judiciary Committee to which it was referred, with so many propositions to amend the Constitution which have gone before?"

"I am in downright earnest, and it is my purpose to give a little time for general discussion of the two propositions by the press and the public generally, and then press its consideration by the Judiciary Committee, which in such cases is expected only to determine whether the proposition is in proper form. Then, after securing a report, I shall urge its immediate action and final action by the House as early as practicable. At best, if it should be favorably considered and adopted by Congress, much time would necessarily elapse before its ratification by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, possibly leaving little margin before the time fixed for it to go into effect—the 4th of March, 1885."

"How is it generally received?"

"So far as I have observed, with commendation. Of course it is in no sense a partisan measure, and I am gratified that it is not so received."

"What other of the propositions do you regard as most important—that affecting the Presidential or Representative term?"

"In this there will be a diversity of opinion, but I look upon them as equally important. In each case, elections with their attendant evils, embittered wranglings, business disturbances, and corrupting tendencies, would be less frequent and still often enough, after affording a fair test of policies and persons, to remand both to the people for indorsement or rejection. There is a manifest propriety in making the Presidential term commensurate with that of the Senate, while the uniform practice of our State Governments is to make the term of the lower legislative branch half that of the upper. Ineligibility to a second succeeding term removes from the Executive the temptation to use his immense patronage to effect his own succession, and cannot fail to elevate and purify that branch of the Government, while six years will, in my opinion, double the usefulness of an average occupant of that most elevated position. The reasons for extending the term of the Representative cannot be briefly stated. Under our present system the first regular session of Congress immediately precedes the election for the succeeding Congress. Here is the temptation to use the privileges of the position, hence the time of the session and the Record are too frequently occupied with political harangues and buncombe speeches—printed and distributed at public expense. Again, two years are not sufficient for the safe consideration, in so large a deliberative body, of questions and measures of public interest, the tendency being to crowd local and 2d personal measures forward. Bills not considered during a Congress fail, and require to be reintro

THE GROCERS' BANK CLOSED

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS AND ITS CAUSE.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE OF J. LLOYD HAIGH

—A RECEIVER TO BE APPOINTED—THE DEPOSITORS LIKELY TO BE PAID IN FULL.

The Grocers' Bank, situated at the corner of Barclay-street and College-place, suspended payment after the close of business on New-Year's Eve, and will to-day go into liquidation. The following official announcement of the suspension of the concern was sent to THE TIMES by direction of the bank authorities yesterday:

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 31, 1879.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank of New-York held at the bank after the close of business this day, after an examination and full consideration of its affairs, it was determined, in view of the embarrassment to which the bank is subjected by reason of the failure of J. Lloyd Haigh, that it is inexpedient to attempt to continue business, and that the interests of all parties, depositors and stockholders alike, require that the bank should go into liquidation. The affairs of the bank are not in a bad shape, and it is confidently believed that every liability will be fully met and a surplus be left for the stockholders. By order of

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Grocers' Bank was organized and chartered about 28 years ago under State authority, and, although never a very extensive institution in point of business, it has, almost ever since its foundation, done a safe, profitable, and steadily-increasing trade. Its President is Mr. Charles Dennison, a man reputed to be worth about $400,000 to $500,000, and his father, an old and successful wholesale grocer, was one of the founders of the bank. Mr. Dennison resides in the Summer at Little Silver, N. J., but about two weeks since, being somewhat advanced in years, he took up a residence for the Winter at No. 9 Park-avenue, in this City. He is a man of large experience in financial affairs, and the business of the bank has been mainly under his control, the Board of Directors, some 10 or 12 in number, usually being guided by and adopting any suggestion or recommendation emanating from him. The capital of the bank was, until about a year ago, $300,000, but in consequence of some losses inflicted by the bankruptcy of a well-known gentleman which occurred about that time, and which impaired the capital, it was reduced to $200,000. The President at that time was Mr. S. P. White. Recently, however, the bank made large advances to Mr. J. Lloyd Haigh, a wire manufacturer, of John-street, who had the contract to furnish steel wire to the Brooklyn Bridge Company for the completion of the suspension bridge over the East River. His failure was announced in the newspapers on Tuesday, and some of the Directors of the Grocers' Bank who saw the announcement felt some alarm at the time, so they say, as they knew in a general way that Mr. Haigh had been borrowing considerable money from the bank. But they also remembered that they had been told that the indorsements and collaterals furnished by Mr. Haigh to the bank were "first class," and that calmed their worst fears. On Tuesday afternoon, also, the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors was held, and during the meeting Mr. Haigh's liability to the bank was discussed, and it was then announced to the members that though Mr. Haigh owed the bank something like $50,000 to $60,000, no loss would accrue, although there might be a temporary tightness in the funds of the bank, which would prove inconvenient for a few days only. It was also stated that the collaterals given by Mr. Haigh included warehouse receipts for about $50,000 worth of steel rods or wire, then in charge of the Custom-house, besides some of his notes that were well indorsed. Some of the Directors say that they regarded this as quite satisfactory, especially when they considered that the loans or advances were made to Mr. Haigh in August last, and that, owing to a rise in the price of iron since then, the $50,000 worth of wire represented by the warehouse receipts was now worth considerably more. The Directors' meeting adjourned with the belief existing in their minds from the exhibit made that matters were not at all dangerous to the interests of the bank. On Wednesday afternoon, however, some of them were greatly astonished at receiving telegraphic notification to appear at the bank, though it does not appear that these dispatches were sent from the bank, but from one of the Directors, who seems to have known more about the actual facts than most of his colleagues did. The result of these summonses was that about 4 o'clock eight of the Directors were at the bank, and the subject was then and there discussed thoroughly. In the course of the meeting it became known to them that the advances made to Mr. Haigh reached about $95,000, or nearly one-half of the capital of the institution, and that while the bank was probably not actually insolvent, it was nevertheless so far crippled that it could not hope to transact business more than a day or two, and perhaps not so long as that. Some of the Directors spoke strongly in favor of at once suspending payments, as they did not believe that the bank should be any avenue of advantage left open by which some of the depositors might chance to withdraw their funds this morning and leave others to bear the brunt of the general losses, if any should result. It was also urged that the instant it became publicly known that the bank held a large amount of Mr. Haigh's securities it would induce a run on the bank by the depositors, which would certainly be more disastrous to all concerned, and such a run might set in as soon as the bank opened this morning. President Dennison, who was Chairman of the meeting, submitted a statement of the bank's condition, from which it appeared that the assets were sufficient to, at least, meet all the liabilities to depositors, and in all probability secure the stockholders from any serious loss. As a result of the information presented, a resolution authorizing the immediate suspension of business was adopted, this course being also recommended by Mr. Benjamin F. Blair, of the firm of Blair, Snow & Rudd, counsel to the board, who was present at the meeting. It was also determined to at once take steps to secure the appointment of a Receiver, and an agent of the bank was authorized to proceed at once to Albany and confer with Superintendent Lamb, of the Bank Department, and the Attorney-General, with that object in view. He left for Albany for that purpose on Wednesday evening.

President Dennison is himself the largest shareholder in the bank, owning, in fact, more than one-half of its capital stock. Among the Directors are Mr. William E. Townsend, of the firm of Townsend, Wilson & Co., manufacturing chemists; Mr. F. E. Skelding; of Scalding & Halsted; Frederick W. Burgerhoff, of Thorburn & Co.; Hugh W. Callender, and G. H. Leventritt. Some of these gentlemen own only sufficient of the stock to entitle them to be elected as Directors, one of them stating yesterday that Mr. Callender, among others, owned but $1,000 worth. This gentleman stated also that the announcement of the actual condition of affairs came to them on Wednesday like a thunderbolt almost, for they were well aware that the bank had been unusually prosperous for more than a year past, and that as a matter of fact it was reported to them that during the past seven months the concern had made a profit of over $40,000 on its business. From this condition of things the stockholders and Directors had been led to expect an early declaration of a dividend, although no dividends have been paid for about two years past, owing largely to the general depression in business and the losses which necessitated the reduction of the capital stock above referred to. Even while the board was sitting on Tuesday, depositors were flocking into the bank, and everything appeared prosperous, so it did in fact stay up to 3 o'clock on Wednesday, when depositors were recalled, although an hour or two later the bank declared the suspension. Three years ago, this Director said, the deposits did not exceed $250,000, and to-day the books show deposits to the extent of about $700,000. The depositors were drawn mainly from the class of butchers, grocers, and provision dealers in the vicinity of Washington Market, Washington and Greenwich streets, and it is feared that many of these will be seriously embarrassed by the suspension of the bank, as to most of them, if not all, the cessation will first come to-day as an unwelcome event with which to begin the business of a new year. A peculiar fact in connection with the risks incurred by the large advances made to Mr. Haigh, is that there is a resolution of the Board of Directors in existence forbidding the discounting of paper or the loaning of money to a sum greater than $10,000 to any one customer. This resolution was adopted about seven or eight months ago, in order to guard against just such misfortunes as this, or, as the Directors preferred to put it, keep "Aldi's thieves" from "getting away with the bank." It is quite evident, therefore, that the advances made to Mr. Haigh have been made in direct violation of this resolution rule, and there is some disposition in the board to place the blame upon President Dennison, who it is said favored in the matter of the greatest loss by reason of his large stock interest. It is claimed that the loans were made almost wholly under his direction.

A TIMES reporter called twice last evening at Mr. Dennison's residence, but it was stated that he was not "at home," which probably meant that he could not be seen, for when he left the bank on Wednesday evening he was in a very nervous and depressed condition, almost prostrated, in fact, by the necessity of suspension.

Mr. Callender, when called on last evening, said he did not know much about the banking business anyway, and that his liability as a stockholder was small, a mere bagatelle, in fact. This was his first experience of this kind, and he would not care if his losses were five times as much, provided all the depositors came out safely. The fact was that he, as well as the other Directors, met and received the reports, which appeared always satisfactory, and left the management of the bank to what they regarded as the more experienced minds of the executive officers. He said the statements above reported were correct, so far as he understood them, and that from the report made at the final meeting on Wednesday he believed every dollar of indebtedness would be paid. So far as he could aid in or urge the matter, too, the affairs of the bank would be closed with promptness, so that depositors might not unnecessarily suffer.

PROJECTS OF RAILROAD MEN.

MR. VANDERBILT CONTEMPLATING THE PURCHASE OF THE STATE LINE ROAD—THE ROCHESTER ELEVATED TRACK PLAN.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1.—The suit of this city against Mr. Vanderbilt, in the matter of the State Line Railroad, is attracting considerable attention now, in view of the fact that the road has no funds with which to pay the January interest and the intimation that Vanderbilt will buy it up and thus cause the city to lose $600,000. When the road was projected the city issued bonds for $600,000, and took first mortgage bonds in exchange. By a subsequent act of the Legislature the bonds were exchanged for paid up stock in consideration of the completion of the road. The road made a contract with Mr. Taylor, and paid him part in bonds and part in stock. Mr. Taylor sold part of his interest to Mr. Vanderbilt, and a year ago the Vanderbilt Directors secured control of the road. The stock offered the city by the road was refused on the ground that it was not paid up, but the road claims that it was in the sense understood at the time. The city thereupon sued Mr. Vanderbilt for recovery. At the last annual meeting, the Vanderbilt stock was not voted upon, and the old local officers were elected. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is now said, expects to buy the road. The counsel has been strongly advised to withdraw the suit and "let well enough alone," but refuses to do so. The road has done a very good business, and *the reason why there are no funds with which to pay the January interest is that the net* earnings have been applied on the road. Great quantities of oil have been shipped over the line, which extends to Salamanca and thence connects with the oil regions.

The joint committee of the Common Council and citizens have requested the Common Council to accept Mr. Vanderbilt's plan for elevated tracks, substantially as agreed upon by him and the joint committee. It is stated that, in a few years, tracks will be built south of the city any way, and this suffices to explain in part Mr. Vanderbilt's fixed determination not materially to change the original proposition of elevation.

The scheme of building a railroad in the bed of the abandoned Genesee Valley Canal, defeated in the Legislature last year, is reviving. The proposition is to construct a road hence to Cuba, Allegany County. At a meeting of advocates of the measure here, Assemblyman Kennedy was appointed to present the scheme to the Legislature. It is said that the Erie Road favors the matter, hoping to get control of the line, which will open direct communications with the coal and oil regions of Pennsylvania.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 1.—The Grand Trunk Railway receipts for the week ending Dec. 27 show an increase of $45,129 over the corresponding week of 1878. For the past half year the receipts have been $416,000 in excess of the same period of last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—A contract for the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railway from Fort Worth to El Paso, a distance of 750 miles, was signed yesterday. The price paid is understood to be $20,000 a mile in first mortgage bonds of the company.

WADE HAMPTON'S VERACITY.

STATEMENTS BY THE SENATOR ALLEGED TO BE UNTRUE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—One of the most prominent Republicans in the State said to-day that Hampton's recent assertion—"When Judges Settle and Denny were in Columbia, and the question of the recognition of our Government was in agitation, they said to me at one time that if I would, on any public occasion, say that the State had been carried for Hayes, the troops would be removed and I would be recognized"—is utterly untrue. "I was," said he, "in daily confidential communication with these gentlemen, and if they had contemplated anything of that kind I would have known it. There is just as much truth in this as there was in Hampton's telegram to Washington, when nine victims were weltering in blood in the outskirts of Hamburg, and seventeen in the 'dead-ring' at Ellenton, that no blood had been shed except by the partisans of Chamberlain. Various compromises had been suggested in my presence, but none to jeopardize Chamberlain's just claims to be Governor. As to truth and veracity, there is no comparison between Gary and Hampton. The former is a bitter and avowed enemy to Republicanism, and when he said, at Aiken, 'If these people will not retire from their position, our only alternative will be to give them six feet under ground,' everybody felt he meant it, and gave him credit for his candor. Hampton, while equally vindictive, and perhaps more bloodthirsty, has not the courage to acknowledge it. Gary works openly and above-board. Hampton is a smooth-tongued political assassin, whose personal ambition has no bounds. I would believe and rely on Gary's word where I would not trust Hampton on oath."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At about 7:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a clothing store on Broad-street, 4ed Bank, a few about three doors above the Western Union Telegraph office, to which it extended. The clothing house, Western Union office, and three other buildings have been burned, and the fire is *now beyond the control of such apparatus as the* town affords. Fears are entertained that the whole block will be destroyed. At present the large brick stove store of John Sutton is burning, and unless it can be saved, all efforts to protect the rest of the block will prove fruitless.

Fire broke out early yesterday morning on the first floor of the two-story frame dwelling occupied by Mrs. Anton Heil and Henry White, at Stapleton, Staten Island. It communicated to the two-story frame house occupied by John Price, and both were consumed with their contents. They were owned by Price, and valued at about $5,000; insured in the Continental for $2,300. Mrs. Heil's loss on furniture, $2,000; insured for $700. White's loss $2,000; insured for $800—both in the Continental. The fire originated in Mrs. Heil's apartments, cause unknown.

At 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in a barn on the premises of Mr. Thomas Gleason, on Cedar-street, in the village of Flushing, Long Island. It spread rapidly from this to another barn belonging to Mr. Gleason, and both were destroyed, a third barn, the premises adjoining, was damaged. Mr. Gleason lost a valuable horse burned to death, with most of the contents of the two buildings, and his entire loss is from $1,500 to $2,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

A fire occurred yesterday on the tug-boat Atlantic, owned by Roberts Brothers, No. 24 Oldslip, which occasioned damage to the extent of $2,000. The boat was lying at the foot of Bowne-street, Brooklyn, at the time of the fire, which was caused by the boiler becoming over-heated and setting fire to the adjoining wood-work.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the basement of the Irving House, No. 825 Broadway, caused by a leak in the gas-pipe, the escaping gas having ignited from a lamp with which one of the parties was searching for the leak. The fire was extinguished before any material damage had been done.

The four mill of Henry Shaler, at St. Paul, Minn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss on the mill is $15,000; on wheat and flour about $2,000; insurance, $7,500.

The Rock House, at the head of the incline of Quincy Mine, at Hancock, Mich., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is heavy.

CREEK INDIANS GOING TO WASHINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—Pleasant Porter, D. M. Redes, and other Creek Indians arrived here to-day from the Indian Nation. They are a committee appointed by the Council to bear to Congress and the President a series of resolutions, adopted by a representative body of the nation, protesting against the opening of the Indian Territory to immigration. They express their sentiment of the people to almost unanimously against the Oklahoma bill.

A CANAL-STREET BURGLARY

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF SILKS STOLEN.

A HOLE CUT THROUGH THE WALL AND THE GOODS TAKEN FROM THE SHELVES WITHOUT THE STORE BEING ENTERED.

Mr. Mannasseh L. Goldman reported at the Police Central Office yesterday that on Wednesday night, or early yesterday morning, his dry goods store at No. 61 Canal-street had been broken into by burglars and robbed of goods valued at nearly $7,000. The store is on the ground floor of a four-story tenement-house. On the floor above, Mr. Goldman and his family live, and the floors are each occupied by a family. The building No. 59 Canal-street is also a tenement-house, the ground floor of which is occupied as a cutlery store by G. Lazmarbirt, and the upper floors by several families. Between Nos. 59 and 61 runs an alley about 5 feet wide and 40 feet deep, extending to the rear of both houses. This alley is closed at the Canal-street end by a door, which is kept locked, except when it is in use by the occupants of No. 59, and at the other end is a fence 10 feet high, which separates the yards of the Canal-street houses from that of the tenement-house at No. 13 Orchard-street. On the ground floor of the Orchard-street tenement is a grocery, and the upper floors are inhabited by a number of German families. Close to the fence dividing the lots is an outhouse used in common by the tenants of No. 59 Canal-street. The store of Mr. Goldman has on several occasions been attacked by burglars, but the previous efforts were unsuccessful. No extra precautions, however, were taken by the proprietor against the operations of burglars. The store was closed as usual between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, and everything was made secure. Nothing which occurred during the night attracted the attention of any of the residents of the neighborhood, and when Edward Gottlieb, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Goldman, entered the store at 8 o'clock yesterday morning everything appeared in good order. Gottlieb had been directed by his employer on the previous evening to prepare for taking stock yesterday, and when he went to a row of shelves where the silks were kept and lifted the curtain which covered the shelves, he found that somebody had forestalled him, and had taken the stock of silks. Not a piece was left on the shelves, and a hole in the wall immediately behind them showed how the goods had been carried off. Gottlieb called his employer, and went with him to the cutlery store from which there was a door leading into the alleyway. This door was tied up with strips of canvas. After considerable trouble, these were removed, and the alley was almost filled with the bricks and mortar taken out of the wall through which the burglar had cut a hole immediately behind the silk shelves. *On the top of the pile of bricks were found a number of burglars' tools.*

Capt. Allaire, of the Tenth Precinct, was notified, and, accompanied by Detectives Wade and Hees, he went to the premises and made an investigation. It appears that the burglars went through the cellar of the Orchard-street tenement-house, and reached the alley in the rear of No. 59 Canal-street. From the roof of the outhouse they dropped into the alley dividing the two houses, Nos. 59 and 61 Canal-street. In this alley the burglars were secure from observation while they tunneled through the wall of No. 61. They must have been thoroughly familiar with the premises, as they began operations on the wall within, 12 feet from the entrance of the alley, where they made a hole which, on the outside, was 30 by 28 inches, but which sloped gradually toward the inside until it was only 16 by 22 inches, opening on the shelves filled with silks. There were no indications that any of the burglars had entered the store, the division in the shelves were so placed that a man of ordinary size could not pass through the hole into the store, but it was a comparatively easy task to remove the goods from the shelves and draw them through the hole in the wall. To prevent a surprise, the burglars had fastened up the door leading into the alley from the house No. 59 Canal-street by tying the door-knob to a hook in the wall with strips of canvas, which it is probable they had brought with them for the purpose. The shelves which had contained the silks were covered by a large curtain, which was rolled down when the store was closed for the night, and this effectually screened the operations of the burglars from the patrolmen on duty in Canal-street, and who passed the store and looked in through holes in the door-shutters every 15 or 20 minutes during the night. Mr. Goldman says that 70 pieces of black and colored silks, composing almost his entire stock of that class of goods, and valued by him at $6,800, were carried off. The burglars doubtless left the premises in the same way in which they gained access to the alley, and probably had a wagon or carriage in Orchard-street waiting to carry off their booty. The tools abandoned by the burglars consisted of two powerful "jimmies" a brace and bit, two pointed steel bars about 3 feet in length each, a file, a bottle of oil, and a dark lantern. The light in the lantern was still burning when it was found. All these articles are in the hands of the Police. The burglars had utilized an old piece of matting they found in the alley to lay the bricks upon as they removed them from the wall, so that very little noise was made by them. In the alley were foot-prints in the half-frozen snow, and on the roof of the outhouse were also foot-prints, showing conclusively the manner in which the burglars gained access to the premises. Six pieces of black silk, which had been dropped by the burglars in their flight, were found lying in the alley within a few feet of the hole in the wall. The door of the alley leading out to Canal-street was found unlocked, but it is not thought that the burglars carried out their plunder that way. They more likely made their exit into Orchard-street, which is less frequented than Canal-street, and they may have unlocked the Canal-street door as a means of escape, in case they were surprised from the rear. Careful inquiry among the residents of the tenement-houses showed that Mrs. Lammerhirt was the only person who heard anything unusual during the night. Mrs. Lammerhirt says that about 1 o'clock yesterday morning she heard two dogs in her store barking furiously, but she paid no attention to the noise, as she supposed the dogs had been disturbed by the noise and racket in the street, incident to New Year's Eve.

A NEW WAY TO ESCAPE MARRIAGE DEBT.

From Gallignani's Messenger, Dec. 16.

A curious suit to recover a sum of 500 francs has just been heard before the Paris Civil Tribunal. Mlle. Josephine Lecomte kept, at the commencement of 1878, a tobacco shop in the Rue d'Aboukir, when her personal charms attracted the attention of M. Adolphe Towne, a journalist, who, after a brief courtship, made her an offer of marriage, which was accepted. By desire of her admirer, Mlle. Lecomte disposed of her business and retired to a convent at Caen to wait while he overcame some family difficulties to their union. This was in July, 1878, and down to the following January a continuous correspondence was kept up. Scarcely a day passed that Mlle. Lecomte did not receive three pages of ardent poetry inscribed to "Ma belle étoile," "Ma petite flamme bien aimée," "L'ange mes rêves," in every form of verse, sonnets, idyls, pastorals, anacreontic, &c., with such rhapsodic titles as "As Million de la Nuit," "Pour me lèvre à votre lèvre," "Depuis notre départ," &c. Mlle. Lecomte's joie was varied with occasional wails referring to a sum of 500 francs Alfred Towne had borrowed from her on his future bride. In January last, Mlle. Lecomte received from his family a printed circular announcing his death, and at the same time a copy of the *Messager de Paris* with the following paragraph, arranged in funeral type, notice surrounded with a black border: "We are grieved to announce the sudden death, from the rupture of an aneurism, of our friend and confrere M. Alfred Towne, deeply regretted by his family and numerous friends. This was accompanied by a letter from the brother of M. Towne describing his death, and adding that he had not left a penny of fortune. Mlle. Lecomte returned to Paris and after sevral visits of condolence to the parents of the deceased broached the subject of her loan of 500 francs, and was surprised to find her demand badly received, and herself threatened with a prosecution for attempted extortion. Her astonishment was still greater when shortly afterward, she came face to face with the "deceased" in the streets his appearance denoting excellent health. The shameful secret was soon noised up and down M. Towne and his family to release him from his debt and his engagement. Mlle. Lecomte then instituted proceedings to recover the sum due to her, with 4,000 francs damages for breach of promise, and as M. Towne did not appear to defend his suit, the court gave judgment in her favor on all her demands.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Hon. D. R. Anderson, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Bedford County, died yesterday morning.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says Gen. Count Paul Ignatieff, President of the Ministerial Committee, a member of the Council of State, and the father of Gen. Ignatieff, is dead.

Edward Stuart Lloyd, an artist employed by Messrs. Keppler & Schwarzmann, the publishers of *Puck*, died at his residence, in this City, on Tuesday, at the age of 42. The deceased was the nephew of Gilbert Stuart Newton, A. R. A., and the grandnephew of the celebrated Gilbert Stuart. A. R. A. Mr. Lloyd inherited the artistic bias of the Stuart family, and was accounted a fine draughtsman. He leaves a widow and a large family of children in straitened circumstances, his disease having been rheumatism, by which he had been prostrated for several months.

GOV. BLACKBURN'S MESSAGE.

A MONUMENT TO FEVER VICTIMS—KENTUCKY FINANCIAL MATTERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.—Gov. Blackburn sent his Message to the Legislature today. He recommends the erection of a monument in memory of the physicians who died of yellow fever at Hickman, Ky. The *Post* and *News* thus speaks of the Message, and its expression pretty fairly echoes the public opinion: "It is not possible to judge of the Message from the synopsis as given to-day, but it is not too soon to say that the recommendation for an appropriation for a monument to the physicians who died at Hickman during the prevalence of the fever should at once be disapproved. In the first place, the State's financial condition does not justify such an appropriation. In the second place, Gov. Blackburn was elected Governor as a reward for the services of the physicians at Hickman, and the fit of sentimentality which secured his election has entirely subsided. Let Gov. Blackburn make his Administration a monument to those who fell at Hickman. He has a great opportunity."

Gov. Blackburn says that a State whose financial condition with respect to bonded indebtedness is good should be able to make an equally favorable showing as to its internal financial status. With a bonded indebtedness of only $180,394, and resources amounting to $768,151 72, a deficit in the budget of $679,412 35 has a sorry, ugly look. A few extraordinary windfalls, like the realization of the war claims, disturbed the financial wisdom of the legislators, and led them to reduce taxation at a critical period when such action ought never to have been taken. The State has been the victim of some very mean frauds, and has had to pay bills which had not the shadow of legitimacy in fact, claims have been manufactured to a large amount year after year, and thus the Treasury has been greatly depleted, aside from a decrease of revenues, incident to an unwise reduction of taxation, from 45 to 40 cents, four years ago. The Governor shows that the State has been greatly imposed upon in other ways, and recommends the restoration of 5 cents of State tax; the diminution of supernumerary costs; legislation to destroy the facilities for hatching bogus claims, and an entirely new deal in the valuation and assessment of property to secure conformity and to reach the full amount of property which should justly be taxed. He also recommends the issue of 5 per cent. bonds for $500,000.

As to the Penitentiary, the Governor takes the position that relief must be accorded *by the Legislature to the inhumanely* crowded prison-house; that the present leasing system be abolished and the State take control of it, and a second Penitentiary be erected and a proper labor system be introduced. With reference to the common schools, the Governor recommends voluntary local taxing to bring the State aid up to the educational requirements of each district. State aid has reached the low figures of $1 20 per capita for white and 48 cents for colored pupils. By a reorganization of the taxing system, a 20 per cent. school tax would yield much revenues, and teachers would be paid much more promptly were Sheriffs not allowed such long grace on their returns to the State.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR OFFENSES.

CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Jan. 1.—For a long time there have been burglaries committed in this place and its vicinity of a character that, while not ranking as crimes of any great importance, showed that they must have been the work of systematic and organized gangs of robbers. Horses, sleighs, wagons, grain, farmers' produce of all kinds, and even money, have been stolen every week for several months. No trace of the perpetrators of these crimes could be found until a few nights ago, when a fall of snow gave an unexpected clue to the robbers, a clue that has fastened the responsibility of most of the robberies upon persons who have been honored and respected in the community. Reuben Hestor, a farmer, lives in the vicinity of Orleans. On Tuesday morning he went to his barn and found that a pair of bob-sleds was missing. There had been a fall of snow the night before, and the sleighs were traced from his barnyard to the premises of Aaron Pillenger, a leading church member. Mr. Hestor obtained a search warrant from Justice Deolittle, and a constable was sent to Pillenger's place. Not only Mr. Hestor's sleighs, but hundreds of dollars' worth of property belonging to other persons, which they had missed for months, was found in Pillenger's barn and shed. When the officer called, Pillenger was engaged in giving Hestor's sleighs a new coat of paint to destroy their identity. Aaron, Frederick, George, and Henry Pillenger, brothers, were arrested, and it is believed they constitute a regular gang of burglars that has been operating in this part of the State for a long time. They have made a settlement with many of the persons from whom they have stolen property, but others will not settle, and the prospects are that the prisoners will be sent to the Penitentiary. They have lived in this community for several years, and have been leaders in society, the church, and in politics. Great excitement exists over the developments that have followed their arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—About 3 o'clock this morning, while William Hunter, 35 years of age, was looking out of an upper window of his residence, No. 3,436 Sansom-street, at a party of masqueraders who were passing, he was shot in the eye and received injuries which it is thought will prove fatal. It is not known who fired the shot, and no arrests have been made.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—J. N. Harriman, assistant cashier at Chandler & Co.'s dry goods store, in Winter-street, is under arrest for pilfering from his employers. He confesses the theft of $2,000, most of which has been recovered.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Andrew Jackson Hall was shot in the head by his wife on Wednesday night, but will recover. They have lived unhappily together for over 20 years. She is a Catholic and he is a Protestant. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting.

SOMERSET, Jan. 1.—John Allen, the cook on the British bark John Patterson, lying at Wells's wharf was struck on the head with an iron poker by his shipmate, Michael McCarthy, this morning, and almost instantly killed. McCarthy was arrested and committed.

A TRADE IN LOANING FINERY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 17.

A new trade has sprung up in Paris. Furs are the fashionable wear this Winter, and it is now a business to hire them out by the day, or even by the hour. This industry flourishes principally in the quarter of Notre Dame de Lorette, which abounds in *brasseries* where games of chance may be indulged in, and in lending-shops where luckless gamesters can raise money on their apparel at a moment's notice. It is so common for a man (or woman) to rush from the *brasserie* to the nearest "lending-shop" and there deposit his (or her) furs as security for a trifling loan, that the business of fur-hiring has grown quite naturally out of the practice. The pawnbroker always retains possession of the articles for 24 hours at least, and often for weeks at a time; and while this trade is one not scrupulous to lend it out to persons in momentary want of finery and not able to indulge themselves otherwise. Thus, trading is a stock not actually his own, he gets a double return for his money—namely, an interest of 33 1/3 per cent. on the original loan and the hire of the furs that have been left as security.

BRADFORD FIELD OIL PRODUCTION.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 1.—The Titusville *Herald's* monthly oil report gives the number of wells completed in December in the Bradford field as 162, producing 3,768 barrels; completed in the lower country, 80, producing 382 barrels; total production of new wells for the month, 4,147 barrels, against 4,243 in November from 237 wells. The total rigs up and building for December are 696, against 490 in November. The total number of wells drilling are 448 in December, against 391 in November. The dry holes in December are 14, against 22 in November.

HAT-MAKERS ON STRIKE.

READING, Penn., Jan. 1.—At a meeting of the Hatters' Union held last night, in this city, it was decided that the men employed by the following hat firms should go on strike this morning: Handel & Brother, Mann & Brother, I. M. Levan, and John B. Miller & Co. Five hundred men are employed by these firms. D. E. Lotz & Co. yielded to the demand of their employes, and the employes of John Stief declared themselves satisfied with their wages. There are 18 hat factories in Reading and the surrounding villages, employing about 3,000 hands.

OREGON'S BREADSTUFFS EXPORT.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 1.—During the past year 39 vessels cleared from this State for Europe, carrying 1,930,080 centals of wheat, valued at $3,611,250; also, 326,096 barrels of flour, valued at $2,142,952.

PARNELL DOWN THE BAY

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT OBSTRUCTIONIST.

THE SCYTHIA REACHES QUARANTINE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK—A SKETCH OF THE IRISH MEMBER'S CAREER.

The Scythia, of the Cunard Line, which left Queenstown on Sunday, Dec. 21, arrived in the Harbor last night, and anchored at quarantine at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Among her passengers are Charles Stewart Parnell, Member of Parliament, the Irish agitator, and John Dillon, barrister at law, who accompanies Mr. Parnell on his mission to this country. The members of the Parnell reception committee will start this morning at 7 o'clock in the revenue cutter from the barge office at the foot of Whitehall-street, to meet the Scythia at Quarantine, and if a sufficient number of the General Executive Committee can be got together they will leave for Quarantine as soon after 7 o'clock as possible in one of Mr. Starin's boats, from Pier No. 13 North River. The address from "The Citizens of New-York" will be presented to Mr. Parnell on board the Scythia, and a reception will be subsequently held in one of the parlors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Parnell comes of a family distinguished for worth and ability. His ancestors were for generations settled at Congleton, in Cheshire, whence one of them emigrated to Ireland at the Restoration. He had been a supporter of Cromwell, and probably deemed it expedient to get out of the way when Charles II. was "to enjoy his own again." He bought large estates in the Queens County, and settled at a place called Rathleague, now the property of Lord Congleton, his descendant. At his death his estates, both in England and Ireland, descended to his son Thomas, born in Dublin in 1679, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, took orders and was appointed Archdeacon of Clogher, in 1706. This gentleman, whose life *has been written by* Goldsmith, was known as Parnell the Poet. He was the intimate friend of Swift, who alludes to him a hundred times in his letters, and appears to have entertained for him a very tender regard. "Parnell," says Goldsmith, in his brief memoir, "was, by what I have been able to collect from my father and uncle, the most capable man in the world to make the happiness of those he conversed with, and the least able to secure his own. He wanted that evenness of disposition which bears disappointment with phlegm and joy with indifference. He was ever being much elated or depressed, and his whole life was spent in agony or rapture. * * * Even before he made any figure in the literary world, his friendship was sought by persons of every rank and party. It would now be thought a very indifferent sign of a writer's good sense to disclaim—his present friends *for happening to be of a different party in politics, but it was then otherwise. The Whig wits held the* Tory wits in great contempt, and these retaliated in turn. At the head of one party were Addison, Steele and Congreve; at that of the other, Pope, Swift and Arbuthnot. Parnell was a friend to both sides. * * * Having been the son of a Commonwealth man, his Tory connections in England gave his friends in Ireland great offense. * * * Pope was particularly fond of his company." In fact Pope's letters amply attest this:

"'Tis Parnell's may be credited, Parnell thought Ireland an excellent place to get away from. As soon as ever he had collected in his annual revenues he immediately set out for England."

Parnell was devotedly attached to his wife, and her death was a crushing blow. He, himself, did not long survive it, for it is said, he starved to death by drinking to drown his grief. He died, when only 38, at Chester, on route to India, and was buried in that city. His wife having died childless, his estates devolved on his brother's son, Sir John Parnell, one of the Judges of the King's Bench in Ireland, who was created a Baronet. Sir John's son (also Sir John) was a prominent Irish statesman, the last Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer who was above all bribes, and to the last strenuously opposed the Union. Sir John, who only honored that court for one year, sat for that period in the Imperial House of Commons as a high Tory. Mr. Addington, afterward Prime Minister, and Lord Sidmouth alluded to him as a "person whom they had lately seen a member of their House, whose loss they now deeply deplored, and whose memory would be reverenced by all who set any value on a sound understanding, extensive information, and a benevolent heart."

"The testimony of all parties goes to show that he was that *rarissima avis*—especially at that period—an absolutely honest man. Sir John's eldest son was deaf and a cripple. He died early, and was succeeded in the title by his younger brother, Henry, who became member of Parliament and financier, who was created Lord Congleton. The present peer, his son, is now 74, has been married thrice, and had one child, a daughter. He is, politically and socially, a nonentity, and never heard of. His brother and heir has 15 or 16 seven sons and six daughters, most of whom are married.

Mr. Parnell's grandfather inherited the beautiful estate of Avondale, County Wicklow, which now belongs to the agitator. It lies about 30 miles from Dublin, in a beautiful wooded valley traversing the Avondale Mountains, near to Rathdrum, a town of some 2,500 people, belonging to Lord Fitzwilliam, whose father's praiseworthy efforts to establish flannel manufacture there have, as usual with such attempts in Ireland, not been successful. Avondale town stands in a finely-planted demesne, and was the favorite residence of Sir John, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the great-grandfather of the lovely Mr. Parnell's grandfather and grandmother were both writers against the Penal Anti-Catholic laws and in favor of emancipation, and their works met with a wide circulation. Through his grandmother and great-grandmother Mr. Parnell is widely connected with aristocratic families in Ireland, but his father's American marriage has tended to weaken his social and domestic relations with this country. He is unmarried and was educated at Harrow School, under Dr. Vaughen and Dr. Butler, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Magdalen is an aristocratic society, somewhat corresponding to All Souls, at Oxford; it is intimately connected with the Nevill family and the Master is appointed by Lord Brawbrooke, the chief of one branch of that historic house. Pepys bequeathed his library to Magdalen, and there was unearthed his famous diary—in short-hand—and given to the world, at the instance of Lord Braybrooke.

Mr. Parnell's mother is the daughter of Admiral Stewart "Old Ironsides," who commanded the United States frigate Constitution in the war of 1812, and who brought into port two British ships during that war.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—1 A. M.—The pressure has risen somewhat in the South Atlantic States, where it is now highest, but has fallen decidedly over the lake region, the North-west, and Ohio Valley, and rapidly over the upper lakes, where the barometer is lowest. South-west winds prevail, with rain, in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and with partly cloudy weather in Gulf and Atlantic States. Falling barometer, southerly winds, with rain, are reported from the North Pacific region. The rivers rose on Thursday, 57 inches at Pittsburg, 8 inches at Shreveport, and 12 inches at Memphis and fell 51 inches at Nashville, and 18 inches at Chattanooga.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and in latter rain, followed by cooler westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, falling barometer, increasing warmer, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and in the interior possibly light rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and stationary temperature.

For the Lake region, rising barometer followed by rising barometer, south and south-west winds, warmer cloudy weather with rain, possibly followed by cooler, clearing weather.

For the Pacific coast, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and in Central Northern portions light rains.

For the canal regions of the Middle States the temperature will continue above freezing.

The Upper Ohio and Lower Mississippi will rise slightly. The Tennessee and Lower Ohio will continue falling.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Milwaukee, and Ludington, and are now ordered for Cape May, Atlantic City,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CLERICAL DISAPPOINTMENTS.

VOCATION PERSUASIVE. An Life or Year not Be-yond Faith. By Graham Lawless. Winchester, Knox Avenue. 1879.

This work is the minute record of the inner life of a man who was gifted, cultivated, and rich. The antagonisms and frettings of diseases are usually considered unworthy of preservation. At first sight it seems hardly worth the while and hardly fair to the memory of an estimable divine to publish to the world his morbid reflections relative to himself, his church, and his associates. But such is the relentless spirit of investigation now prevailing that ere long we may expect to have even the wails and shrieks of disfranchised maniacs carefully chronicled as valuable for the purposes of science. Instead of pouring the recital of his woes into the ear of a confidential friend, as most people do when they feel wearied and dejected, Mr. Perinchief preferred to write them down in his diary just as they appeared to him at the moment, and to send them in detailed description by letter to various persons. Thus they were preserved in their high coloring and exaggerated portraiture, and with all the rash and inconclusive generalization to which they gave rise. Hence, to a certain extent, they misrepresent the real character of the writer; and yet, at the same time, they afford a clue, more or less trustworthy, to the actual condition of his mind and feelings, and are an instance of that peculiar phase of realism that delights in distortion. Moreover, if Mr. Perinchief did not think proper to burn his diary at any time when his mind was serene in its equipoise, and did not tear up his letters when, on the way to the Post Office, he breathed the bright clear air that usually quiets the excited brain and re-enthrones the sober reason, why then, perhaps, we and all mankind need not hesitate to read and circulate them. The pulpit utterances of sick men are apt to be dull, artificial, and commonplace. They are painfully struggling to perform their duty, half suspicious that their thoughts and sentiments are morbid, and yet anxious to appear as far as possible like healthy men, and to do what they suppose healthy men would naturally do. Such a policy, whether wise or unwise, Mr. Perinchief totally shunned. He was sincerity itself, and sincerity strung up to the highest possible pitch. He proposed to declare exactly what he thought and felt, without stopping to inquire whether his thoughts and feelings were normal, judicious, and in due accordance with precedent.

The inner life of the sick is commonly scorned as meaningless, except to the physician devising a potion. But it is a region of facts, and of facts, doubtless, upon which important issues often hinge, since nearly all men have experience of sickness, and the line dividing sickness from health is utterly indeterminate. Sickness may be the primary cause of one-half of human activity. Mr. Perinchief evinced from the outset that species of intense zeal which ignores the rights of the body. To have killed himself suddenly outright was an act from which he would have shrunk with horror. But while preparing himself for the ministry he appears to have seen nothing in the vocation but suicide in living for many weeks on bread and water alone, while studying very hard, so that at last he became extremely weak and partially lost his eye-sight. This he has placed on record without comment or apology. Were the churches in dire need of one more minister, when, as he tells us, there were already 60,000 in the land? And was there no one among them who would have been glad to supply a little beef and butter? Whether Mr. Perinchief would have been a healthy and contented man but for his sanitary indiscretions, it is impossible to say; but it is a fact that his life was characterised by discontent and restlessness to a certain amount of disease. Dissent is essential to a sound and elevated sense was his. An earnest man cannot contemplate the condition of himself and those around him without a burning sense of dissatisfaction that impels him to strive for its improvement. But that restlessness that keeps a man continually changing his field of labor and packing his books and furniture for transfer over railways is an unexplained variation of the idea. Mr. Perinchief consoled himself in his migrations by studying the clergy list, from which he learned that one-third of all the clergy in the conservative Episcopal Church changed their parishes in a single year. He also applied the axiom that where one man actually does a thing, there are always two other men who are wishing to do it. Hence, all the clergy either move or are sorry they cannot move every year. From this two further inferences are logically obvious, though Mr. Perinchief does not draw them: First, moving must be a delightful exercise; second, each clergyman must be able to bring his parish up to ideal perfection within 12 months, or he would not be so eager to go and achieve victories elsewhere. In opposition to this, however, Mr. Perinchief says:

"I find frequently among the clergy a state of depression—a feeling of unrest—a consciousness that things are not right; sometimes a sense of despair. Those of them who are partly satisfied, and think at the head of one, men who are hypocrites, with their nests well feathered! well satisfied with themselves. They do not intend always to deceive, but, like the old Scribes and Pharisees, are themselves deceived. Blind guides! The other class is constituted of bigots, without brains enough to think—to whom a thought would be worse than the nightmare—goodish, harmless, do-less creatures, who think it a sin to think. Between these two, over and above them, is a class of honest, holy men, lying in stable like sheep for the slaughter. . . . Our churches are not homes of the truth, often just the reverse; the places where thought and truth are banished, where respectability is worshiped, where a few women and fastidious girls dictate the preaching. It must of necessity be so; as they pay their money, they must also have their choice."

It is mean of the girls to be forever flouncing into church and paying money and usurping supremacy. But, poor things, they can't help being girls. If they had their own way, they would all be men, wise and old, and able to appreciate the profundities of the pulpit. To that, however, objection might be made by many ministers, different from our author, "thoughtless and do-less," perhaps, who do not despise girls, who can overlook their fastidiousness, enjoy their dictation, smile at their pretty bonnets and demi-trains, and preach for the dear, sweet wearers of these such nice little sermons that they bring tears to their eyes, and dimes from their purses for the conversion of the heathen, or for the maintenance of a comfortable and efficient union between the soul and body of the preacher. And is not that, after all, better than lying in the stall for slaughter? Is it not better to keep the parochial machinery in operation, even if it be imperfect, and to a great extent absurd and conducive to nest-feathering, than to retire for the cultivation of holiness and disappointment? Should the preaching become absolutely negative in all save its adaptation to the girls, the Bible and Liturgy are in no danger of shaping themselves to charm fastidiousness. Besides, the aforesaid girls will bring to church their beaus in spite of the most feminine preaching, and then their husbands once in a while, and finally their little sons, who will dive under surplices and stand in straight lines for the vociferation of psalmody. Now, if the girls are able to extract the pew-rent from the old gentlemen, why need the latter cause the church any further concern? They are beyond learning anything, and will soon be out of the way. The girls and the boys are the docile and impressible ones; and, being in the majority also, are, according to every principle of reason and sound policy, the ones to whom the church should adapt herself and display reverent attraction. The idea that a church congregation resembles the United States Senate; that each Senator, like Daniel Webster, is fond of elaborating his creed; and that before such an august assemblage the parish priest must stand for the presentation of cogent reasoning and magnificent oratory, is the delusion of a by-gone period. The Episcopal Church might, perhaps, profitably inquire whether her seminaries are not managed a little too much on the basis of that obsolete notion, and whether, in addition to the Professorships of Harmeneutics and Symbolistic Theology, it might not be well to have one for the exposition of the moral and spiritual capacities and predilections of girls? The younger clergy would thus be equipped for the edification of their most numerous and most attentive auditors, and for the direction of their most enthusiastic and indefatigable coworkers. It is to be feared that much of Mr. Perinchief's bread-and-water study only served to widen the gulf that naturally separated his inner being from that of those whom he desired to benefit. While, with heroic zeal and self-condition, he was making shrewd observations, and developing the foundations for the preacher and, insidiously, the unsatisfying principles and final analyses, they were endowed by nature with an unalterable preference, not for the roots of things, but for the leaves and blossoms.

The foregoing remarks have been mainly considered with Mr. Perinchief's peculiarities; but are the intended to give the impression that he was other than a type of most seminaries' theological and admirable Society in the ministerial office. To this all who know him readily assent. The volume before us, when a whole, and properly interpreted, is replete with valuable instruction. Many noble passages evince an almost apostolic spirit, as the following:

"I have preached to white men, black men, and Indians, to rich and poor, in the open air, in log cabins, in private dwellings, and I have reason to believe my labors have not been quite in vain. My works, whatever they are, are with the Lord; and if I have ever acted foolishly, my folly has been the weakness of the outer man rather than the inner. God knows my heart; and He sees there that one out-reaching desire to live for His glory. If He has been pleased that I should be afflicted, I am resigned, though at times, I doubt not, I have betrayed an impatience inconsistent with my Christian faith. But I am far from being perfect, and God, I trust, will forgive this also."

NEW BOOKS.

—*Little May's Friends. Pott, Young & Co.*—A juvenile by Annie Whitsem, relating to the pets that English people in good circumstances may keep at their country houses, and to the pastimes of the children who attend them. Ten illustrations by Harrison Weir, and a bright blue cover, make of this a holiday book.

—*The Beautiful Face. J. Masters & Co., London.*—This is a long and delightful novel, for young people about young people, related by Elizabeth Harcourt Mitchell. It has hermits, knights, troops of mailed horsemen, hags, witches, and spirits. Norman Barons and Saxon churls. It also has a number of very fair illustrations.

—*Outlines of Logic. D. Appleton & Co.*—A compendious introduction to the study of logic, which also serves as a memorizer, appears from J. R. Gilmore, Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and English in the University of Rochester. It grew up in the class-room from an attempt to simplify for students the statements to which they were referred in the best text-books of logic 10 years ago. It claims no originality, but only simplicity, compactness, and practical adaptation to the wants of students.

—*Women's Husbands. J. B. Lippincott & Co.*—A serial, or series of serials, that have found place in *Lippincott's Magazine*, are now printed together under the above title. They consist of "The Barber of Midas," "The False Prince," and "Narcissus." They are satirical in their most general expression, and though not without directness and some truth to actual social life in the United States, neither bold enough to make their mark in that way, nor polished enough to interest the reader through their style.

—*The Mouth and the Teeth. Lindsay & Baltiston, Philadelphia.*—The series of American health primers does not exclude dentistry. This little treatise is by Dr. J. W. White, editor of the *Dental Cosmos*. Wood-cuts show the teeth in various stages, as well as the nerves and blood-vessels that nourish and control them. "It is estimated," says Dr. White, "that 20,000,000 teeth are annually sacrificed in the United States. The criminal neglect thus exhibited involves not only this waste of teeth, but is the fruitful cause of abscesses, facial deformities, neuralgias, dyspepsias, headaches, eye and ear troubles, and other morbid conditions. Protracted derangement of sight, of hearing, and of the general health, not infrequently have their unsuspected origin in the mouth."

—*Risk, and Other Poems. A. Williams & Co. Boston.*—Exactness and perfection of rhythm, a careful choice of subjects, and sufficient tact to say the things that are accepted as correct, constitute the right of Charlotte Fiske Bates to be heard. She has an excellent workmanlike way of going about a poem; one feels that she is certain to say everything fully and equably, but equally sure that she will never stir one in the least. Quotation can hardly present a good or bad side; there are no inaccuracies, and no great beauties. "Risk" is a pretty poem of a lovers' quarrel, beginning:

"In the quiet of the evening,
Two are walking in unrest;
Man has touched a jealous nature,
Anger burns in woman's breast.

"These are neither wed nor plighted,
Yet the maybe hangs as near
And as fragrant as the wild rose
Which their garments hardly clear."

—*Judas Maccabæus. G. P. Putnam's Sons.*—No episode in Jewish history between the great days of David and Solomon and the advent of Christ is more fascinating to the student of history than the period embracing the wars of Judas Maccabæus. Claude Regnier Conder, R. E., may not be the ideal expounder of this theme, but his presentation is a popular form has no mean merit of conciseness. He claims that the "First Book of Macabees" and the "Antiquities of Josephus," which are his main sources of information, furnish little beyond the dry bones of history. He has therefore attempted to render the story more vivid by aid of descriptions of the scenes in which it was enacted, and of the contemporary social and religious life of the Jews. This he can do because he was attached to the recent survey of Palestine. The Talmudic information is taken from the edition of the "Mishna" by Swonhusius. Especially in English-speaking countries, where the Apocrypha is little read or known, the treatise will prove of great value for general readers, since the times and deeds recorded explain many things in the New Testament which otherwise remain half understood.

—*Geometrical Lines. Their Counterparts in Music. Asa K. Butts.*—Mr. Isaac L. Rice is the author of a very interesting and suggestive work called, "What is Music?" in which he traced the history of music, brought forward various theories, and advocated opinions of his own. A pamphlet bearing the explanatory title: "How the Geometrical Lines have their Counterparts in Music," tries to show more in detail the often-mentioned connection between music and the most exact of sciences. Music has been said to be founded on the strictest arithmetical calculations. Mr. Rice is occupied in pointing out the relation that different measures have to the simpler lines of geometry. All visible nature is reducible to lines, all audible nature to metres. Mr. Rice holds that metres and lines are counterparts of each other. Lines are the measures of space, metres the measures of time. But time and space are differentiated from one elementary idea—which is infinity. The curious part of the treatise is the assignment of certain definite lines to certain definite metres. Thus: "The straight line is analogous to the dual metre." "The circle line is analogous to the triple metre." "The hyperbola is analogous to the sextuple metre." Musicians and mathematicians will find it ingenious, if not convincing.

—*Psyche. P. F. Cunningham & Co., Philadelphia.*—Some very dainty and charming poetry will be found in a small volume published by Maurice F. Egan to aid in the rebuilding of the University of Notre Dame. Mr. Egan is a cultivator of the sonnet, and places the beautiful sonnet of Richard W. Gilder upon the sonnet in the front of his book, as if to acknowledge it his model. But he has a style of his own, in which he develops first of all his reverent attitude toward religion; next, his admiration for the Greek lyricists; shirdly, his love for the race and land of his forefathers. His vein of song is quite genuine if not yet established on a certain basis.

"Like a Lily in the Spring" has been set to music. "Gold and Green" must serve to show his fine touch:

"Gold and green and blue and white,
Paints the morning and the night;
Grass and clouds and birds unite
In a chorus of delight.
For the tender Spring is nigh,
Soon will winds no longer sigh.

"March and April pass away,
And the dainty-fingered rain
Plays sweet symphonies all day
Welcoming the lovely May.
Soon will shadowed fill the lane
And poppies sprout amid the grain."

While religious thoughts afford him subjects, it may be that he pays more attention to religion than poetry. Unless appearances are deceptive, there are many little negligences in his work that a closer attention to mundane things would correct.

—*Irene, the Missionary. Roberts Brothers.*—A pleasant novel has been issuing in the *Atlantic* under the above title. It is needless to say that *Irene Grant* is by no means the conventional type of serious young missionary known to the jocular columns of the press. She is neither bony nor angular, and certainly would not languish long at home without offers of marriage. Irene lives and moves against a picturesque background of Syrian Arabs, Turks, and Jews, with an occasional Arnaout thrown in to save the missionaries from instant death at the hands of fanatical Musalmans. She is feared upon by Mr. Wernyss, an assistant "boss" of Philadelphia, who is traveling about the East in a truly free-and-easy manner with an antique college belle, *Miss Bifton*. She is asked in marriage by a worthy *Dr. Mackie*, but reserves herself for *Robertson De Vere*, a male coquette of good looks and good parts from the longitude of New York, who becomes somewhat enamored, if not compromised, with a Syrian convert, a young woman of beauty and the true art of pleasing. As it is necessary to bring *Dr. Vries* back to America a married man, the reader is forced to respect the logic of the anonymous novelist in apportioning *Irene* to that lady-killer, but it is with regret that one must confess the latter a more appropriate wife than *Scudder*. Was there no way of keeping *De Vries* in Syria and letting the poor fellow marry the girl she really loved. As for *Irene*, she would have done quite well enough as *Mrs. Dr. Mackie*.

—*Causerie. Roberts Brothers.*—Mr. William A. Hovey, editor of the Boston *Transcript*, finds in Boston streets and among Boston people food for a light, humorous, and moralising pen. He abounds in anecdote, and throws into the *olla podrida*, entitled "Causerie," many reminiscences of foreign travel and the late war. Among other anecdotes contributed to the *Transcript* is this:

"Fools not only ask perplexing questions, but sometimes give home-thrusts for answers. In Southborough, two generations ago, there lived a poor half-witted fellow named Tim, who had a bad habit of swearing. One day he indulged in a volley of profanity, which the village minister overheard. 'Tim,' said the good man, reproachfully, 'I am sorry to hear you use such language. I fear that I shall be a swift witness against you on the day of judgement.' 'No doubt of it,' answered Tim, adding, quick as thought, 'folks that want to clear themselves are always ready to turn State's evidence.'"

A Western story runs as follows:

"An Eastern man, accustomed to the luxuries to be had at Delmonico's, dropped into a restaurant in a Nevada mining town for dinner. The head waiter, who was also junior proprietor of the establishment, accosted him with, 'Well, Colonel, what'll you have?' 'Beefsteak and mushrooms,' answered the 'Colonel,' as 'near' as possible. 'Guess not,' said the waiter, who felt that he was being 'guyed.' 'Guess not! Why not! Bring me a beefsteak and mushrooms right away. Look here, stranger,' said the waiter, 'I don't want to make no trouble, you know, but I don't allow no man to question my veracity in this ranch.' With that he took a six-shooter from his hip-pocket, cocked it, and holding it in a suggestive way, added 'Hash is what you're goin' to eat.' The 'Colonel' had hash."

And this is the way he chats about the recent voting of women in Massachusetts:

"Now that the ladies have the right to vote in this State on the choice of members of the School Committee, they are beginning to find out why it is that men devote so much time to politics, and to realize that the discharge of political duties is not such a simple matter after all. Many who were taken with the statement that a woman can drop a paper into a ballot-box as easily as a man, are now beginning to find out that 'dropping a ballot into a box' hears about the same relation to the political duty of a citizen as cutting a garment on does to making it. The garment is noiseless unless worn. The ballot is noiseless unless dropped into the box; but how silent the ballot is, even when it is the morning act, the fruition but politics would be in a bad way indeed if no one did anything but vote. To discharge political duties properly requires acquaintance with political questions. That the ladies have not."

LITERARY NOTES.

—One of the latest English books is called "Squattermania."

—The reception of M. Taine at the French Academy is fixed for Jan. 15.

—Herbert Spencer's "Data of Ethics" has been translated into German by Prof. B. Vetter.

—M. Flaubert is engaged on a philosophical romance, in two volumes, which will appear in the Spring.

—M. Taine is putting the finishing touches to the third part of his work on "The Origins of Contemporary France."

—Prof. F. Blass, of Kiel, has discovered on a sheet of Egyptian parchment a fragment of one of the plays of Euripides.

—Mr. Gladstone's remarkable address to the students of the University of Glasgow has already been issued in pamphlet form.

—Of the "Gamekeeper at Home" the English publishers are about bringing out a standard edition, with illustrations which really elucidate the text.

—The first edition of Mr. Frederick Barnard's "Character Sketches from Dickens," just produced in London by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., was exhausted within a few days of publication.

—The "Life of Charles Dickens," by John Forster, with illustrations by Fred Barnard, is now added to the "Household Edition" of Charles Dickens's works, which is published by Chapman & Hall, in 22 volumes.

—M. E. De Pressensé's new book, "Etudes Contemporaines," will shortly be published both in Paris and London. It is a collection of biographical and literary studies of Thiers, Duphanloup, Adolphe Monod, Robertson, and Vinet.

—Mr. John Payne's version of the "Thousand and One Nights" is steadily progressing toward completion, and will form eight or nine large volumes, containing from 10,000 to 12,000 lines of verse. In the midst of this work he has stopped to put a volume of poems to press, which are pleasantly heralded by the London journals.

—The exquisite portrait of Wordsworth, published by Macmillan & Co. on the title-page of Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Selection of the Poems," was painted by the poet's friend, the eccentric Benjamin R. Haydon, and the original steel engraving which the late Mr. Charles H. Jeens had before him in preparing the present plate was the work of Mr. Lupton.

—Messrs. Chatto & Windus, London, will shortly publish "Rowlandson, the Caricaturist," by Mr. J. Grego, the complementary volume to the same author's "James Gillray," a popular exposition of the caricaturist's life and works. Like the latter, the new publication contains numerous *fac-simile* illustrations. J. M. Bouton will issue it in the United States.

—M. Alexandre Dumas's book on "Divorce" is to be published immediately, so as to anticipate the discussion of the subject in the French Chamber of Deputies. Adopting the form of a reply to an Abbé, he endeavors to prove, by examples, that the Church, while rejecting the principle of divorce, has admitted it in practice by recognizing in numerous cases the nullity of marriage.

—One of the latest volumes that has appeared in the "Library of the Theological Translation Fund" is Dr. A. Hausrath's "History of the New Testament Times," the first volume of which is devoted to the time of Jesus. The book, especially its latter part, has been much altered under the influence of Dr. Keim's "Jesus of Nazara." Its aim is to present a history of the development of culture in the times of Jesus and the writers of the New Testament, so far as this development had a direct influence upon the rise of Christianity, and then to give the history of the rise itself, so far as it can be treated as an objective history. The author thinks that what is needed is such a comprehension of the internal preeminence of Christianity over the theories and tendencies of its age that its course can be understood without resort to miracles and convenient coincidences. The historical view of Christianity is that alone which understands the conquest of Christianity as internally necessary. These volumes are published by Williams & Norgolo, London, and issued chiefly to subscribers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ROBERT CODDINGTON.

THE DIVINE PARACLETE. Sermons Upon the Person and Office of the Holy Ghost. By the Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, V. G.

SICKNELL & COMSTOCK.

COMMON SENSE IN CHURCH-BUILDING. Seven Original Plates. By R. G. Gardner.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

LADY'S ALMANAC AND NOTE-BOOK. 1880.

Jos. H. MORSHOUSER, MILWAUKEE.

DORCHESTER POLYTECHNIC ACADEMY. By the late Rev. James Dreuves, D. D.

P. F. CUNNINGHAM & SON, PHILADELPHIA.

PRELUDES. By Maurice F. Egan. Published to Aid the University of Notre Dame.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., BOSTON.

RISK, AND OTHER POEMS. By Charlotte Fiske Bates.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

SIR JOHN. By the Author of "Anne Dysart." 15 cents.

J. MASTERS & CO., LONDON.

THE BEAUTIFUL FACE. A Tale. By Elizabeth Harcourt Mitchell.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

SERMONS, PAROCHIAL AND OCCASIONAL. By J. B. Mozley, D. D., Professor in the University of Oxford. $1 75.

SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. By R. P. Liddon, D. D. Second Series. 1868-'78. $1 75.

HENRY HOLT & CO.

ECOLOGY FOR STUDENTS AND GENERAL READERS. By A. S. Packard, Jr., M. D., Ph. D. Numerous Illustrations. $2.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

THE LOST TRIBUNE OF CHRISTIANITY. $1 25.

The farthest Tunnel is now within less than 500 metres of completion; but the difficulties encountered during the last few weeks, owing to a fault in the strata and an influx of water, will retard by a month the junction of the two galleries.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER TALK

SALA AND THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

THE SCENE ON THE CUNARD DOCK WHEN HE ARRIVED.

New-York Letter to the London Telegraph.

What happened to my companions I candidly avow that I do not know, and I am selfish enough to confess that I do not much care. It is a case of every man for himself is a Custom-house, and given a regular rasping, indiscriminate, omnivorous tariff, such as the present American one is said to be, I suppose that most persons strive to evade the duties as far as they possibly can, and that if everybody had their deserts few would escape the whipping in the way of surcharges. My own experiences were brief, simple, and eminently satisfactory. The enormous dock-shed into which we were turned loose from the Scythia's gangway presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles that I ever beheld. Imagine the Long-room at the London Custom-house brought into combination with the platform of the Midland Railway terminus at St. Pancras. Throw in one of the huge corridors of the Secretaiat at Stamboul with a scrimmage of the Artificiural Hall at Islington. Imagine this colossal area traversed in every direction by brawny porters wheeling towering masses of luggage on hand-barrows, and in the corners of the shed picture the powerfully-horsed wains of the Adams Express Company ready to carry away the trunks and portmanteaus, so soon as they have passed the Custom-house, to the various hotels at which the owners of the luggage intend to stop. The transport of baggage has been reduced to a science, and entails the merest minimum of discomfort to the traveler. There are very few hackney carriages, comparatively speaking, in New-York, and the light and elegant coupés which you hire for $1 an hour—the tariff at the steam-boat piers is heavier, I fancy—cannot be expected to carry heavy luggage. Thus you are thrown on the tender mercies of Adams Express Company. But Adams—I know not whether he be an extant entity or an impalpable symbol—takes no advantage of you. He is your guide, philosopher, and friend. You tell him where you mean to stay, he whisks your belongings into one of his wains, and away he goes, down all manner of streets to the Brevoort, to the Fifth Avenue, to the Windsor, to the Buckingham—to anywhere in Manhattan that you choose to indicate. You may go down to your hotel in a coupé, by the elevated railroad, or by the street cars, and arrive laden only with a hand-bag or a writing-case, but Adams will not be long after you; the hotel lift will then do its work; and by the time you are out of your bath you will find your trunks and portmanteaus in your room unstrapped and ready for opening. The trouble and the travail lie in getting those said trunks and portmanteaus through the Custom-house.

This, at least, since I last strove to picture it, has undergone another transformation. Did you ever read Beaford's "Vathek?" If you have ever perused that delightful romance, carry your mind back to the description of the Hall of Ebiis, with its aggregate multitudes of troubled souls wandering hither and thither in ever-opposite tidal streams. As I contemplated the new aspect of the dock-shed, the *locale* of the Hall of Ebiis seemed to have been transported to a pier on the North River, New-York. There were the countless multitude of anxious souls, wandering up and down, hither and thither in dolorous groups of luggage. A few "fetched" by trusty emissaries from the Brevoort, and "Jerry," an old retainer of that establishment, and an old ally of mine, had, with the aid of certain stalwart porters, swiftly rescued what belonged to me from Chaos; but all the "anxious souls" had apparently not been so fortunate. Inquiring countenances, perturbed countenances, despairing countenances, flitted by me. The scene became Dantesque and Gustave-Doré-like in its intensity. Imagine a Francesca Di Rimini in anguish-stricken quest of her Sarzana, or Count Ugolino in the like of the aforesaid "Superior's" crooked finger! I learned they did notaing of the kind, and though the good man did not roar out laughing at me, I am sure his left eye twinkled mercifully at my ignorance, if not my impudence. Entering the shed, I found it very simple, yet specious. The walls are whitewashed, and bear only illustrated emblems of the life and death of Christ. They are "stations of the cross." Such luxuries surprised me in a Trappists' chapel, and I saw the "Superior" looked rather ashamed of himself as he pointed to the pictures and apologized for the weakness of mankind. But I knew all about them, and frowned him down as a very inferior "Superior!"

"Passing to the dormitories, I found them like a large room, with a series of boxes, or medium-sized wooden bath-tubs, isolated, and all in two rows, toward the centre of the room. There was plenty of room and access left for passing around by the walls. At least 150 of these tubs, to speak like a Diogenes in my crystal vein, were before me. In each tub there was a coarse woolen cover, just like what I often lugged in army days and nights, and thought it like Saturday Pease's bed. This was the sleeping-cloths. Nothing else was visible, for nothing else was there. I peeped about in my true American fashion, prompted by a laudable thirst for knowledge, which rude Britons call our 'national curiosity,' but I failed to find the sad-hot presence, the oil of vitriol, and the convivive oil, to say nothing of all the heretofore named horrible things.

"From the dormitories to the library was my next move. Books bound in vellum, with red-letter margins and illuminated initial letters, are luxuries the Trappists should not be allowed! I could have manifested my displeasure by taking out a dozen *volens volens*, as the 'Superior' crooked his finger at some, the results of his own busy and brown hands! I am sure I should know all about them, better than he did, for I was a 'reader' of no mean manner! What is the good of having a library if you can't talk it all by heart, even in error? From the musical dining-room I went to the material one. A Trappist's mess would drive George Francis Train into spasms of unbounded delight, and kill Gaston Aumont Sala on the spot before he commenced his first letter from the South, opening at the Gulf of Mexico, and ending in 'the Land of the Future.' Pointing with his perennial forefinger to the table, the 'Superior' indicated the dinner was ready. If ever there was a bad quarter of an hour before, at and after dinner, here is the place for it! The menu was a condensed essence of fish-water, with a shower of garlic tears; the bread was like a section of an outside wooden door on a stormy, stinky day; the lettuce was alone inviting. And the orange was a bright beauty! That was all one missed. In my guilty soul I doubted the sincerity of the "thanks" for such a repast and non-repast meal. I know many an honest husband who 'licks my cutlet' over a better repast and more pleasant company. But he was by-by Christian, and 'knew all about it.'

"In the kitchen garden the toil of the Trappist is manifest. He feeds the noisy, hungry human wolves in the city with his products, and as yet see this never-ceasing wood and drawer of water, a monk and a man, delving at a rate that would fetch $2 50 a day, 'grub and all,' you wonder at the love of self-imposed labor in its effects over the well-paid-for work and small produce. I have heard much gabble over an 'honest day's work,' but I have rarely seen that happy day. From sunrise to sunset the Trappist labors for his fellow-man and brother. His pay is on a lone promissory note. Have beneath the shade of citron and orange tree, he is found a laborer in the soil and a mechanic by the bench. The most independent of men and the most dependent of monks is a Trappist. He does everything himself for his human wants, he prays ever, in hours of toil and retreat, to be worthy of his Master; and yet his imperfections are ever before him. There were 200 Trappists before me, doing every class of work that simple nature demands. What amazed me most was the nimbleness of the males they drove across the plantation, and not one word uttered at them.

"It is rather an amusing scene to see a hundred brown-robed men, their skirts looped up by leathern girdles, their hands covered by broad-brimmed straw hats, and all hoeing potatoes just before prayers.

"Passing through the corridor of this monastery, I saw a 'Brother' gathered unto them. A dead Trappist! Why, he lived a life of death, many will say; and how pure and good, how true and useful, amid the glitter of the surrounding decay of the great world! I paused, but the lines:

"'And the dead,
Stowed by the dumo, went upward with the flood,'

haunted me all the way back to this wattened sepulchre at Lowe, and now I am on board the steamer en route home, as 'Christmas comes but once a year.'"

PORT WINE BETWEEN SERVICES.

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 15.

A very extraordinary case of clerical misdemeanor came before Lord Penzance on Saturday. The Rev. Charles Miller has been Vicar of Marlow, in Essex, for 20 years, and is now more than 50 years old. His length of service and his advanced age suggest all that is most venerable in the Pastor of a rural parish, and as far as the morning services in his church are concerned nobody has made any complaint. But within the last 12 months the congregation has found that Mr. Miller in the morning and Mr. Miller in the afternoon were very different persons, and they have detected the cause. Between the two services he was in the habit of going to the house of one of the Church Wardens to take a few glasses of port wine. The indulgence was a natural one at his age; but, either because he is old, or weak, or unaccustomed to strong liquor, the results at the subsequent service have been extremely painful. Sometimes he would lose his place and omit part of the Litany; or he would give out the wrong names of the people to be married, and read the wrong collects. He would repeat the Lord's Prayer twice at the beginning of the sermon. Sometimes in the middle of the discourse, and try to finish in a few unconventional remarks. He used to leave the church for the vestry four or five times during the service, keeping the congregation waiting, and when he returned had to be told where he had left off. These scenes had gone on since the Christmas, 1878, and many of the choir and congregation had deserted the church. "The effect," said one witness, "on the boys at the choir was very objectionable;" and no wonder. It is not only boys who would find it difficult to preserve their composure under such a ludicrous shower of spiritual exhibition. It can have the scourgestation and the Bishop requested Mr. Miller to appoint a curate or resign; he has rejected all good advice. He has been counseled to abstain from port in the middle of the day, but he has clung to the custom with the usual results. The wine appears to have had no effect upon his theology, for he kept up a continual reference to the Ten Commandments, which, like Charles I.'s head in *Mr. Dick's* memorial, could not be kept out of his discourses; but the moral effect of this iteration was marred, because he always pointed them out as hanging in a part of the church where they were not. The Glover Bank fraud and the present Poor law seem also to have excited the poor old gentleman's indignation; and at a baptism in June last he "behaved like a madman," accusing the sponsors of making the child cry. Even before Lord Penzance his demeanor on Saturday would appear to indicate that he had been fortifying himself again with glasses of port. The Dean of Arches considered the case fully proved, but in mercy postponed the sentence, which is inevitable, unless Mr. Miller appoints a curate or resigns.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nos. 57, 89, 81, 89, 212, 216, 275, 281, 293, 309, 317, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., & III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Cases on—No. 5—Franklintite Zinc Company *vs.* Silgby. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1880.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

Due 1909. Interest January and July.

Secured by a first lien on the

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 20 Nassau-street.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 65 William-street.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head; total for the week thus far, 4,000 head; for the same time last week, 6,936 head. Receipts consigned through, 267 cars; market quiet and unchanged; sales of fair to good Steers at $4 25@$4 60; choice, $4 75@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head; total for the week thus far, 10,500 head; for the same time last week, 15,300 head; receipts consigned through, 13 cars; market active and higher; only selling to local buyers. Western Sheep, $3 25@$3 85; extra, $3 75@$3 87½. Western Lambs, $3 50@$3 75; one load extra, $7; Canada Lambs, $6 50; offering generally good quality. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,915 head; total for the week thus far, 22,570 head; for the same time last week, 13,795 head; receipts consigned through, 80 cars; market active and quotably lower; Yorkers, $4 60@$4 80; heavy and medium, $4 75@$4 90; heavy ends, $4 to $4 65; Pigs, $4 25@$4 50. There were no Grain markets to-day.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—Nothing doing in Grain to-day per receipts and sales. Flour, 1,150 bbls. and 8,236 sacks; Corn, 83,093 bushels; Wheat, 20,940 bushels; Oats, 800 bbls.; Peas, 400 bushels; Cornmeal, 95 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,780 bbls.; Corn, 1,200 bushels; Wheat, 14,982 bushels; Cornmeal, 8,013 bbls.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased $177,000 during the week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 45 ₱ cent., is now 39⅛ ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1—5 P. M.—Cheese, 57s. ₱ cwt. for American fine. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1—6:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Linseed-cake, 9 15s. @ £10 ₱ ton. Refined Petroleum, 6½d. @6¾d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Sugar—Centrifugal, on the spot, 26s.

BRAZIL COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 31.—Exchange on London, 23¾d. Coffee—Good Firsts, 7,000@7,150 reis ₱ 10 kilos; market quiet, with a decrease in the demand; daily receipts of the week, 4,700 bags; week's shipments, to the Continent and North of Europe, 5,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 4,000 bags; to-day's sales for the Continent, 1,500 bags; for the Mediterranean, 2,000 bags; stock, 771,000 bags. Freights per mail to the Channel, 60s.

SANTOS, Dec. 31.—Coffee—Market very quiet; grades nearly nominal; Superior, 9,700@9,900 reis ₱ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts of the week, 5,000 bags; week's shipments to all countries, 8,000 bags; to the Continent, Europe and the Mediterranean, 5,000 bags; week's sales for Europe, 8,000 bags; for the United States, 4,000 bags; stock, 292,000 bags.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There were no public sales held at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 1.

TODAY'S AUCTIONS.

By William Kennedy, executor's sale, Frederick north, 25th, between 2d & 3d aves., 20x85 lot 25 by 100 No. 27 Carmichael, south side, 100 feet west of 3d ave.

By Richard V. Harnett, executors sale, William M. Rose, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 53 by 62.5 & 77.5 by 93, on Cumberland, south-east corner of 25th Brideway, 23d ward.

By John T. Boyd, executors sale, William M. Rose, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 200, on Grand ave., south-east corner of Buchanan-place, West Farms.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 40 WEST 33D-ST., SIXE about 22x98.6; a splendid location for business, and the adjoining property, about same size, can also be purchased. For full particulars apply to

ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 14TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5th-ave., a well-built dwelling house. For full particulars apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th-ave. and Irving-place, a first-class furnished house; house in perfect order, and can be heated by steam. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.—Blocks of ten, with bulk-head water front on Newtown Creek, adjoining Long Island Railroad depot. Apply to E. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY.—Two new Charcoal Blast Furnaces; Forty-four thousand acres of valuable land.—Pursuant to a mortgage executed by James Woods, H. C. Yeatman, and James Woods, jr., recorded in the Register's Office of Stewart County, Tennessee, in book 24, pages 419 to 426, inclusive, the undersigned will sell on the premises, for cash, on the 31st day of March, 1880, that very valuable iron property located in Stewart County, Tennessee, known as Cumberland Iron Works. Parties wishing further information, will please address the undersigned, care of Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

TEMPLE G. HARRIS, } Trustees.
V. L. KIRKMAN, }

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET UP TOWN, and board small family of adults for part of rent. Address J. C., Box No. 208 Times Office, No. 1,256 Broadway.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 11:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 2:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 5:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having saloons, smoking-rooms, nursing-rooms, piano and library; also, excellent cuisine and other services, and exterior on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room) $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the south of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SCOTIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 7, noon
ETRURIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 28, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage and steerage tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Wilkins.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Peasy.....Saturday, Jan. 17, 6 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in equipment. The spacious state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
MAIN.....Sat. Jan. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat. Jan. 17
WESER.....Sat. Jan. 10 | DONAU.....Sat. Jan. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA, Thursday, Jan. 15, 9 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75; steerage, $20.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
CANADA, Feasselt.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, G. Jousse.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia.....Jan. 7, noon | Bolivia.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Victoria.....Jan. 14, 9 A. M. | Anchoria.....Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia.....Jan. 10, 3 P. M. | Australia.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERMANN, Thurs., Jan. 1 | GELLERT, Thurs., Jan. 15
WESTPHALIA, Thurs., Jan. 8 | LESSING, Thurs., Jan. 22
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
RUNNEARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SOAR,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent. For other information apply to our agents, at New-York, PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 107 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 82 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 2 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, Jan. 1, 7:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., Jan. 3, 9 A. M.
Erin, Wed., Jan. 7, 12:30 P. M. | Greece, Wed., Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, according to accommodation. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 29 and 70 Broadway. JAMES E. SAGGERS.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamer leaves pier 43, foot of Fourth Street, Jersey City, for GALAM.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 1880
1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26.
W. GALAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
HOLTZ & CO., No. 27 South William-st.
C. J. de Pauw Agts., 150 Race, Cor. Front, Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steamer CITY OF CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, noon
Departure from Panama Railroad Pier, Jersey City.
Steamer SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steamer CITY OF PEKING.....Wednesday, Jan. 21
Steamer leaves SAN FRANCISCO for HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Mon., Jan. 12, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, No. 202 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEXICO.
For tickets or for information in regard to ocean sailings to the Pacific, apply at the Company's office, No. 327 BROADWAY.
A. E. SILVA, } Assistant
M. J. SULLAY, } Superintendents.

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 36 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.
LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities.
PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure.
EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS will be accorded every attention.
This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.
R. G. HOLSTON, President. G. F. TALMAN, Vice-Pres.
R. G. BOYD, Second Vice-Pres. G. F. FITCH, Secretary.
W. D. SEARLS, Assistant Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
MOSES TAYLOR, G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, ROBERT LENNOX KENNEDY,
R. G. HOLSTON.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Office, No. 194 Bowery and No. 8 Pine-st. New-York.
NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INS. CO.
FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1880.

Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	493,186 83
	$793,186 83

ASSETS.

United States Government Bonds	$668,484 49
Bond and mortgage loans	89,050 00
Accrued interest	1,240 86
Premiums in course of collection	13,686 62
Cash in bank and office	12,854 88
	$793,186 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000 00
Unpaid losses	20,000 00
Reinsurance fund	82,947 00
All other liability	2,300 00
Net surplus	386,940 85
	$793,186 85

Net book value of stock, $223.

JNO. A. DELANOY, JR., President.
HENRY GARRETT, Secretary.
HENRY B. STARR, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, }
No. 36 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., }
New-York, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as the sinking fund of the consolidated and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby gives notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twenty-one (21) of said bonds, viz., Nos. 40, 81, 120, 135, 199, 268, 342, 366, 426, 473, 558, 593, 845, 880, 898, 979, 1,082, 1,010, 1,113, 1,209, 1,344; and that on presentation and delivery to them of said twenty-one bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said twenty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

H. G. HOLSTON, President
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ST. JOSEPH CITY AND BUCHANAN COUNTY BONDS, OF MISSOURI,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,

No. 15 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hastruser, N. J., located at Hackensack, will be closed for business, in closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY }
OF LEADVILLE, COL., No. 68 BROADWAY, ROOM 13, }
13 and 14, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1879.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share (par value $10,) on the capital stock, payable on Friday, Jan 2, prosimo, at the office of the company, Transfer-books will close Saturday, Dec. 27, and reopen Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880.

Statement of the financial condition of the company:
Cash Capital.....$1,056,000 00
Nov. 1, 1879—Assets surplus account.....32,566 90
Dec. 1, 1879—Net earnings for month of November.....$26,783 85
Less cash to construction sundries, &c.....8,648 85—18,085 00
$150,651 90
Dividend of 7½ per share, $90,000 shares.....15,000 00
Leaving cash balance, Dec. 1, 1879.....$135,651 90

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway.

I. REMSEN LANE,
Vice-President and Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD }
COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15, 1879. }

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS.

All due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York.

W. BANNEY, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE AND A HALF (5½) PER CENT., free from all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of Monday, Jan. 5, 1880.

ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR WATER AND MINING }
COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1879. }

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

The Excelsior Water and Mining Company will pay a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 63 Broadway, on Jan. 5. The transfer-books will close on the 31st inst.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., }
No. 65 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1879. }

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1880, at our office, as above.

The transfer-books will close Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Jan. 16.

H. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON the following securities, will be payable at the banking-house of MESSRS. BROTHERS:
Territory of Montana Bonds.
Madison County, Montana, Bonds.
Meagher County, Montana, Bonds.
Utah Central Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Utah Southern Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1880, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY. }
No. 50 EDWARD-ST., BROOKLYN, Dec. 20, 1879. }

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a cash dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1880.

Transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, on the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation, on and after the 2d January, 1880, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 61 Wall-st.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free from tax, payable Jan. 2, 1880, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

FRED TAYLOR, Cashier.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Fourth River Bank in the City of New-York have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board.

A. B. HAYN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, from the profits of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, next.

G. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879. }

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 2, 1880.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the said pay.

H. H. HARRO, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1879. }

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this company will be paid on and after the 2d January next, at the Central Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN E. BODY, Treasurer.

[No. 964.] THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, New-York City, on and after Jan. 2, 1880.

Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10 bonds.
Allegheny City, Penn., 6 per cent. Compromise bonds.
Auglaize County, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds.
Clay County, Indiana, 7 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Columbus City, Ind., 7 3-10 bonds.
Danville, Ind., 10 per cent. School bonds.
Denver and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Frankfort, Ind., 10 per cent. School bonds.
Grant County, Ind., 7 per cent. bonds.
Hamilton County, Ind., 7 per cent. bonds.
Indianapolis City, Ind.,
7 3-10 Fire Department bonds.
7 3-10 Loan bonds.
7 3-10 Southern Park bonds.
6 per cent. Union Railroad bonds.
Kokomo City, Ind., 7 per cent. bonds.
Louisiana, National Bank of New-Orleans, semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.
Marion County, Ind., 8 per cent. bonds.
Marion, Indiana, 8 per cent. Water-works bonds.
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Montpelier, Ind., 8 per cent. School bonds.
Muncie, Ind., 6 per cent. bonds.
Peru, Ind., 8 per cent. Water-works bonds.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Consolidation Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Special guaranteed stock; quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent.
St. Johns Boom Company, of Florida, First Mortgage *10 per cent. bonds.*
Selcote Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Scioto County, Ohio,
6 per cent. Bridge bonds.
7 per cent. Children's Home bonds.
5 per cent. Turnpike bonds.
Terre Haute, Ind., 7 per cent. bonds issued to E. T. H. and Chic. Railway Company.
Wheeling, West Va., 6 per cent. Compromise bonds.

JAN. 6.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway regular stock, quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

JAN. 15.
Richmond, Ind., 8 per cent. Funding bonds.

JAN. 20.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Vermilion County, Ind., 7 per cent. Gravel Road bonds.

JAN. 24.
Fort Wayne, Ind., 8 per cent. bonds.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Divisional Bonds which falls due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Receivers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The United States Court has directed the Receivers to pay interest on the net earnings of 6 per cent. per annum, instead of 8 per cent., as heretofore, on what are known as the Destrehan St. Miller First Bonds. The interest on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Certificates and Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Receivers at Lynchburg, Va.

C. L. PERKINS, }
HENRY FINK, } Receivers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 62 William-st., New-York:
Chicago and Alton First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Second Mortgage.
Alabama Central First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City First Mortgage.
Iowa and Dakota First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Dakota First Mortgage.
Joliet Steel Company First Mortgage.
Joliet Steel Company Second Mortgage.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1879. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 24 day of January next, at the Central Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, to the stockholders of record on the 22d inst. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst, and reopened on the morning of the 3d of January next.

JOHN E. BODY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1879.
The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders or and after Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1880.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1879.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable 2d January, 1880. Transfer-books will close 23d inst. till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, on the first mortgage bonds of this company, also on the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

CHAMPAIGN, HAVANA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, from the bonds of this company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, as follows:
Preferred bond coupons, 3½ per cent. in cash.
Income bond coupons, 1½ per cent. in cash, and 2 per cent. in preferred stock or scrip.

SUMNER H. STONE,
Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17, 1879.

THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend No. 6, Fifty Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1880, on all stock issued from the New-York Transfer Agency.

Transfer-books close on the 20th inst. and reopen 3d proximo.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trust Office, 30 and 32 Wall-st., New-York, $25 upon the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1880, on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, (Southern Branch,) which have been stamped, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1878.

Coupons must be left over night for examination.

EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 595 CANAL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1879. }

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on the 2d of January, proximo, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 4, 1880.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 73 BROADWAY, corner Rector-st., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879. }

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHERAKEE CANAL COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation at the office of this company.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

INTEREST ON WEST CHICAGO PARK BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons on West Chicago Park Bonds due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York City, on and after that date.

JAMES H. WARD, Supervisor.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons from the registered first mortgage bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1880, will be paid at The Corbin Banking Company, No. 115 Broadway.

H. C. GILES, Jr., TAINTOR, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 30, 1879.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after Jan. 2 on presentation at this office.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 270 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1879. }

A semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. is payable on and after 2d of January next.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1879. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1880.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, No. 2 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, FROM the South Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, on presentation at this office.

G. LITTLEFIELD, Treasurer.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons of the bonds of the above company, due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

FRED. TAYNALL, LEA, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL }
RAILWAY COMPANY, HOUSTON, Dec. 22, 1879. }

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, FROM the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

E. W. CAVE, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1879. }

A DIVIDEND OF A PER CENTAGE OF THE tax has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. free of tax from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.

E. HAMILTON SMITH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.

RICHARD KING, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON THE Town State War and Defense Bonds will be paid at our office, No. 19 Wall-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Fiscal Agents of the State of Iowa.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1880, of the Canton Company of Baltimore, will be paid at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,256 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN THE LARGE double house, (50 feet front,) No. 345 West 14th-st., a front parlor and suite of elegantly-furnished rooms, other and single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 59 WEST 35TH-ST.—SMALL PRIVATE boarding-house, large, handsome parlor suite, first floor, with superior board, for two, $150 per month; single room, $7.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.—Elegant first floor, en suite or separately; private table or superior board.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO rooms, one hall room, second floor, with board, for parties desiring the comforts of a refined, pleasant home. Location central.

A CHRISTIAN FAMILY OFFER A PLEASant home; terms moderate; references. No. 232 East 57th-st.

NO. 3 WEST 46TH-ST.—HALL ROOM; SOUTH-ern exposure; strictly first-class board; reference.

NO. 349 5TH-AV.—FOURTH-STORY ROOMS to let; also on parlor floor.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 59 WEST.—Second-story front room, with board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A ROOM, with or without board, with refined people; wants no other boarders preferred; a permanent home every evening; highest reference. Address ARTHUR, Box No. 278 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,256 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—New and second-hand, at great bargains and easy terms. HENRY W. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 740 Broadway, corner 30th-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES, 1880, ALL STYLES; EXPENSE books, Daily Journals, first-class Stationery, Blank-books. Novelties in Holiday Goods.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 52 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. }

THIRTY-NINTH INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1879.

Interest will be credited as an original deposit and, if not withdrawn, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1880.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7. Bank-books in English, German, and French.

R. A. QUINTARD, President.
SAMUEL A. BOSCO, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1879.

The following DIVIDEND for the current half-year has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 2, 1880:

FIVE per cent. per annum on sums from $5 to $500, and FOUR per cent. on any excess over $500.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON O

BEGINNING THE NEW YEAR

A GENERAL HOLIDAY—CALLS AND MUDDY STREETS.

THE NEW STYLE OF NEW YEAR'S CALL—POSITIVELY NO ADMISSION WITHOUT A TICKET—THE BARNEY SYSTEM.

The streets of this City yesterday were filled with the stuff which the easy and rain of the day before had created, it being New Year's Day, few of the shopkeepers were opened, and the pedestrians seldom were obliged to wade through the muddy snow on his way to the houses on his visiting list. This fact however, did not deter the ordinary caller from making his annual calls. It was a "happy New Year" all around, and even the policemen appreciated the day, and made allowances for the victims of too many calls. The streets were very few—less than on any New Year's Day in the last 10 years, and no person who was not absolutely morally bound a lodging in the station-house last night. The scene in the streets were amusing to the observer. Men dressed in the height of fashion were to be seen wandering helplessly about, with their coats covered with mud and their silk hats smashed into an almost unrecognizable shape. They were the victims of New Year's calls, but as a general thing, they made no disturbance, and the only penalty which they will suffer will be a severe headache this morning.

Fifth-avenue during the day was filled with a long line of carriages in which the more aristocratic of the callers were conveyed to the houses. A new feature in New-Year's calls was introduced yesterday by the ladies who have been postponed in years past by visitors whom they did not care to receive. Cards were sent by each lady to the gentlemen whom they desired to see, and no person without one of these cards was admitted to the house. The result of this system was that the number of calls yesterday was much smaller in each house than it has been in years past, but the calls made were all from persons whom the people of the house were willing to receive. Many of the houses in Fifth-avenue were provided with baskets, in which to receive the hands of cards, and in this basket the gentlemen deposited their cards and passed on their way. It was evident from the number of the houses on which these baskets were displayed that the old-time custom of paying New-Year's calls is rapidly growing into disfavor with the fashionists of New-York.

The ships in the harbor celebrated the day by displaying the flags of the different nations which they represented. Between the Fulton and Hamilton Ferries in Brooklyn four German, three English, two French, and one Spanish flag were thrown to the breeze. The American standard floated from every American vessel in the harbor.

The Feast of the Circumcision was honored yesterday in all the Roman Catholic churches, and in many of the Protestant Episcopal churches. In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-street, Archbishop Corrigan celebrated at 8 A. M., and the last at 10:30. The Rev. Father Donovan officiated at the latter service, assisted by a full choir and about 40 acolytes. The worshipers were comparatively few, and consisted chiefly of poor people from adjacent parishes. Cardinal McCloskey officiated at service yesterday in his residence. In all the other Catholic churches masses were offered at the same hours as on Sundays and holidays of obligation. Morning prayer and communion service were conducted in Trinity Church by the Rev. George W. Dongiess at 9 A. M., and an afternoon service of prayer was held at 3 o'clock by the Rev. William Frisby Gillespine. Special morning prayer and communion service were held in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church at 8:30 o'clock before a congregation of deaf mutes, for whose benefit the Gospels, lessons, and prayers were interpreted in the sign language by the Rev. Dr. Peet and the Rev. Mr. Isaacs. In the Church of the Holy Trinity there were special New Year's services, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., officiating.

The matinées and evening performances in the theatres were well patronized during the day. The bustle and excitement of Harry Hayes Daly's benefit matinée performance at the Grand Opera House on the night of December 31 was taken and at the night performance $1,164 75 was received. The receipts of the other theatres during the day were as follows: Niblo's Garden, $2,621; the Casino, $680; Wallack's, $2,708; Haverly's, $1,769 25; Abbey's Park Theatre, $1,019 50; the old Fifth-avenue Theatre, in Twenty-eighth-street, now ran by Gilbert and Sullivan, $3,202 50; the San Francisco Minstrels, $1,000; Daly's new theatre, $1,572; the Standard, $1,100.

NEW PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SHERIFF BOWE AND COUNTY CLERK BUTLER TAKE POSSESSION OF THEIR OFFICES.

Ex-Sheriff Bernard Reilly surrendered his office to his successor, Mr. Peter Bowe, without ceremony, yesterday morning. Few of the former Deputy Sheriffs appeared to greet the persons appointed to fill the places vacated by them. Ex-Sheriff Reilly did not remain long after inducting Sheriff Bowe into office, but his Under-Sheriff, Mr. J. T. Orming, with Mr. James R. Orming of the firm of, Vanderpool, Green & Orming, counsel to the late Sheriff, spent several hours in going over the books, and in explaining particularly the condition of affairs in his department, to the new Order of Arrest Clerk, Alexander V. Davidson. Joel O. Stevens, Sheriff Bowe's Under-Sheriff, was also in the office the greater part of the day, supervising the preparations to commence business today. Sheriff Bowe paid a visit of congratulation to County Clerk Butler a short noon and the latter returned it with punctilious politeness. The following-named Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in by Deputy County Clerk Ford yesterday: Daniel E. Finn, James Fay, John Dennett, John Clark, Thomas F. Daly, William Broderick, Peter R. Masterson, William McEntee, Louis De Bonrey, Aaron Asteen, and Frankck O'Brien. Five Deputies whom Mr. Bowe appointed failed to appear to be sworn in. They are Stephen O'Brien, (brother of James O'Brien,) Thomas McSpedon, P. F. Begg, William F. Schneider, and William Taubenpeel.

The clerks in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and of the several parts of the Supreme Court, assembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and were introduced by Mr. Hubert O. Thompson to his successor in office, Mr. William A. Butler. Mr. Thompson said he hoped that the same good feeling would prevail in the County Clerk's office during Mr. Butler's term as prevailed in the period of his service. The new County Clerk then said to his subordinates, speaking in an off-hand, business-like way, without any attempt at oratorical display: "In commencing a new year and a new term, gentlemen, I wish to say that I shall be as distinctly as I can be that any body who comes here is to be treated fairly and civilly. The duties of the office are understood, its fees have now, as a general thing, been pretty well settled, and the lawyers, I am informed, approve of those charged by my predecessor. I shall send for bills which are taken at the proper fee in any case. If any question arise I should rather give than take the benefit of the doubt. The readiness to serve, and anxiety to be obliging expressed in the best phases of business, will be the rule in this office. Extreme politeness is not to be looked for, but well-known retenue. Keep cool, I think, should feel sure that his matters will be attended to in an office like this whether he comes or sends, and that his clerk or errand-boy will be treated as well as if the foremost member of the Bar came himself. I wish each of you very heartily a happy New Year's. In addition, I would state that a copy of the rules and regulations of this office will be handed to each attaché by Mr. Ford, and it must be understood that they are for the guidance of each and every clerk here employed, and must be strictly observed by them." A large number of friends called upon County Clerk Butler and congratulated him yesterday, but he had no formal reception.

Mr. Butler has decided to keep all the present clerks in their positions until he has inquired into the way in which each of them does his work. Then he will weed out those whom he may consider inefficient. He hopes, he says, to be able to retain all the men who were employed under Mr. Thompson.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES—MR. BEECHER'S AND MR. TALMAGE'S VISITORS.

The day in Brooklyn was ushered in with clanging of bells and blowing of steam-whistles. When the noisy storms had subsided, the tuneful peals of the church chimes could be heard ringing out over the city. As becomes the City of Churches, there was in many houses of worship a religious celebration of the birth of the new year, which mostly took the form of "watch-night services." The sermonettes incident to this service in St. Ann's on the Heights were very impressive. A few minutes before the old year had passed away forever the vast congregation knelt in silent prayer, and remained with bowed heads, wrapped in devotion until the last stroke of 12 announced that a new year had been born, when a splendid peal of music burst from the grand organ and many glad voices broke into song. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung, and the Almighty was worshiped. Next followed the "Old Hundred," the familiar strains of which were taken up and sung by the entire congregation. The last echoes of the Rev. old hymn had scarcely died away, when the famous chimes of the church rang out. The watch-night services in other churches were also largely attended. Yesterday in the Catholic churches was also observed as Sunday, many masses were celebrated, and all were well attended. As to the custom of calling and receiving calls, it was honored more in the breach than the observance, at least in the wealthier members of the congregations. Many of the members of card-leaders responded outside the door. The streets, however, were crowded all day, and at times were entirely congested. It is said as promise that many of the pedestrians were out for the purpose of observing the street-car blockades.

Some young men were grossly intoxicated in the streets. Most youths who were scarcely more than boys, and whose home made drunk at New Year's visited or had their elders committed to them their names of propriety, and preserved themselves in comparative sobriety. Many of the principal hotels in the city were thronged with visitors from other cities. Mayor Howell and Controller Steenstrup received callers at their respective offices at the City Hall. The visitors were for the most part city officers and politicians. Many of the prominent citizens, in the city were not called on. Among the prominent citizens who were visited were the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims; the Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The last named gentleman commenced to receive visitors at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and continued until ten o'clock in the evening. During that time 900 visitors shook Mr. Beecher's hand and wished him a happy New Year's. When asked, a few minutes before 6 o'clock, for the names of some of those who had called, Mr. Beecher said his head was in such a whirl that he could only call a few to mind. Among the visitors he had been Judge Benedict, Lieut. Foster, and a number of other Navy officers, and 20 c. army officers. Mr. Beecher looked worried and tired after his day's work, and said with a sigh of relief, as 6 o'clock drew near, that he had observed the custom of receiving New Year's callers for 33 years.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage held an old-fashioned New Year's reception at his residence, DeKalb-avenue and South Oxford-street. The entire house, beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, was thrown open, and was crowded from noon until 11 o'clock at night by an endless procession of callers, and during most of the time the streets about the house were packed with equipages. The Doctor was in the best of health and spirits, and met all with hearty greetings. Mrs. Talmage, her daughters, Miss Jessie and Miss May T., Miss Van Eton, of Kingston; Miss Cunningham, and Miss Gareston, daughter of Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, received the guests. There were over 1,200 callers among the number were Mayor Howell, of Brooklyn; United States District Attorney A. W. Tenney; Chief of Police Pearsall Campbell, the Rev. Dr. Deems, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay, the Rev. Dr. Moore, of New-Hampshire; the Rev. Dr. Loomis, the Rev. Mr. Whittemore, the Rev. Mr. Wood, the Rev. D. Tenney, the Rev. Alfred Taylor; Mr. Schuyler, of the Navy Department; Dr. Leeds, of the Navy Department; Mr. Packard, Mr. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Beebe, Miss Martin, Ernest Knowles, Van Pelt Talmage, Mr. Ames, P. W. Gallaudet, Thomas Gallaudet, De Hutchinson, Dr. Harrison, Dr. Tucker, Major D. B. Irwin, Isaac Hall, Mr. Keimot, Mr. Nichols, William A. Hall, Charles S. Wood, David B. Brown, George W. Hogeman, Arthur W. Dunkle, Capt. Pendleton, Prof. J. Leonard Corning, A. W. Hawley, Charles E. Hartshorn, Joseph H. Hart, Lyman D. Brown, William Adams, Frederick N. Mason, David Scott, Gilmore Herbert, Frederick E. Colvin, E. A. Higley, Charles Partridge, J. H. Smith, and John Smith. Dr. Talmage said his experience showed that the custom of making New Year's calls was gaining strength every year. Yesterday was the greatest day of the kind he had ever known. He liked the custom, because it was one of sincere geniality, and he hoped it would go on growing for all time.

THE SPANISH STUDENT TROUPE.

THEY REACH NEW-YORK AFTER A VOYAGE OF TWENTY-TWO DAYS.

The Spanish student troupe of musicians, whose concerts attracted such general attention at the Paris Exposition two years ago, arrived in this City, from London, on the steam-ship France, of the National Line, yesterday morning. They are 15 in number, and are accompanied by five burly Spanish porters, who attend to the mountain of luggage which they brought with them and perform such menial services as the members may require. Fifteen more worn and dejected-looking Spanish gentlemen never landed on American shores. They were tempest-tossed for 18 days, and fog-bound in the British Channel 4 days, making the total length of their passage 22 days, for the France left London on the 10th of December. They were heartily sick of their venture, and the fact that they were in port once more seemed to have little or no reviving effect upon them. Mr. Henry E. Abbey, who has engaged the troupe for his manager, Mr. Max Maretzek, and his press agent, Mr. Daniel Hopkins, were on the dock to receive the students, and immediately took them to a restaurant, where a hot breakfast was ordered and certain civilities calculated to establish the most friendly relations were exchanged. After that the students said they felt better, and by certainly began to take a more lively interest in the country. They were then driven to the pier of the Fall River boats, and at 4:30 o'clock, they took the steam-boat Old Colony for Boston. There they will appear to-night in connection with Abbey's "Humpty Dumpty" combination, which has been playing for some time in the Park Theatre. The troupe will hardly fail to prove a novelty with their double-stringed instruments and in the unique costumes of the students of the Spanish colleges. It is claimed that every one of them has been versed with the world's and taught by the Spanish Professors, and has graduated with honor from some one of the Spanish seats of learning. Their costume is knee-breeches and stockings, the velvet cloak of the brigand thrown over their shoulders, and a hat resembling the three-cornered felt hat worn by Washington and his officers. Pasted to the front of this hat is the distinctive badge of the Spanish student, an ivory spoon. Their instrument comprise five guitars, nine mandolins, and a violin, all of which have double the number of strings of the ordinary instruments, the guitars having 12 and the mandolins 8 strings, and the violin 12. The oldest of the students is the leader, Signor Ignario Martin, who is 35. The youngest is only 20. Signor Martin, who is unmistakably Spanish, notwithstanding the familiar sound of his name, acts as interpreter, not one of his fellows understanding a word of English. Since their appearance at the Paris Exposition, the troupe has retained the organization by which it is at present kept together. The excellence of their performances gave them a wide reputation all over Europe, and they have traveled through France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Russia, and England, playing in the capitals and principal cities of each country. Mr. Abbey secured their services through a London dramatic agent, agreeing to pay their transportation expenses to this country, and $1,200 a week salary for the troupe. They will appear early next month in Booth's Theatre, in this City, which Mr. Abbey has leased for a term of weeks.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

HEAVY STORMS ENCOUNTERED ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN—DAMAGE TO VESSELS.

The steam-ship Circassia, of the Anchor Line, arrived from Glasgow yesterday, after an unusually rough passage which occupied nearly 14 days. Capt. Munroe says that up to the Banks of Newfoundland the weather was the stormiest which he has known in a number of years. The Circassia left Glasgow on the 18th and towed at Larne the following day. At the outset head winds and high seas were met with. A succession of fierce westerly gales opposed the steam-ship until Sunday last, when the Banks of Newfoundland were passed. No sail could be carried on account of the head winds, and the seas broke over the steamer's bows, completely submerging her decks. Sheets of spray were driven over the top of the smoke-stack, and high up on the masts. Fierce squalls frequently struck the ship. Two of the life-boats were smashed in by a heavy wave which struck them, but no other damage was done. The forward bulwarks had to be all battened down, lightly, owing to the waves which washed over the decks, and none of the steerage passengers ventured on deck until the 28th, when the storm had subsided. During the first few days of the passage the average progress was only from 100 to 120 miles, whereas the vessel usually makes 300 miles per day in favorable weather. Good weather was experienced during the last four days of the passage.

The schooner Clara Sawyer, which arrived from Nassau yesterday, was caught in a violent gale on the 26th. Another severe storm from southwest to north set in on the 27th and after going down some what on the 28th returned on the following day, and continued for 48 hours. The head-gear of the schooner was carried away, nearly all of her sails were lost, and the water-casks were washed overboard by the heavy seas.

Capt. McClure, of the brig A. Mowe, which arrived from St. Pierre yesterday, reports that on the night of the 26th, in latitude 32° 10' and longitude 71° 30', he passed a brig, with her mainmast gone, steering west. She required no assistance. The ship John T. Berry, from London, and the bark J. F. Whitney, from Havre, have each been over a fortnight on this side of the banks of Newfoundland beating against head gales and seas.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

At 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Deveney, of the Twentieth Precinct, saw two men endeavoring to enter the hall door of No. 630 Eighth-avenue, occupied by Julius Blankenstein, cigar-dealer. He challenged them, and one of them pointed something which the officer supposed to be a pistol. Deveney drew and fired his revolver, wounding the man in the left shoulder, and another officer captured the wounded man's companion. At the Thirty-seventh-Street Station-house the wounded man gave his name as John Orr, and was sent to the Roosevelt Hospital. His injury is not serious. His companion said he was William McManus, of No. 104 Seventh-avenue, and he was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer.

DEATH OF FIREMAN CLARK.

Fireman Patrick Clark, of Engine Company No. 23, died yesterday at his residence, No. 405 West Fifty-fifth-street, from injuries received on the 27th ult. by being thrown from the tender on which he was riding. The tender was being driven to a fire in West Fifteen-street, and while crossing Ninth-avenue at Fifty-second-street one of the wheels struck a pile of frozen snow and the tender was thrown with great force against a pillar of the elevated railroad. Clark and a comrade named James Haskett were hurled from their seats. Clark fell between the wheel of the tender and the elevated railroad pillar and was terribly injured. Haskett was also severely injured. Coroner Killagar will hold an inquest.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Anchor Line steamer Ausonia, Capt. Haddenwick, from New-York Dec. 20, for Glasgow, which arrived at Moville yesterday, lost her Quartermaster and had boats smashed during heavy weather.

The bark reported yesterday ashore and in a dangerous position near Scarrowing is the Eleone, not the Leone, as reported.

The ship B. Sewell, Sewall, from Singapore, for New-York, is reported ashore in Banca Straits.

The British bark Constance, Bird, from Pensacola Aug. 15, for Lynn, is grounded off that port.

The British bark Frank Atkinson, Dowley, from Sunderland Dec. 14, for Pensacola, has put back. She had her rails

HAYDEN'S STORY ATTACKED

THE SLOW LENGTH OF THE STANNARD MURDER TRIAL.

MANY WITNESSES CALLED TO CONTRADICT THE PRISONER—HASLETT OR HAZEN? EXPERTS IN WOOD-PILING—AN EXPERIMENT WITH A COW—THE OYSTER SUPPER.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day was no holiday for either Judges, jurors, or counsel in the Hayden trial, a continuous session of court being held, with a brief recess only for dinner, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. The rebuttal was in progress all day, a large number of witnesses were examined, and Mr. Hayden was further contradicted on various points. Some doubt is now expressed as to the possibility of finishing up all the testimony this week.

Wilbur Stevens, of Rockland, testified that he had known a certain man 14 years, and had never heard him called by any other name than Andrew Haslett. Filmore Scranton testified that he had known the man referred to for five years, and had never heard him called by other any name than Haslett.

Mrs. Eliza Mills testified to seeing Charles Hawley and Imogene Stannard leave the parsonage on the night of the oyster supper, and thus after they went away she looked for Mr. Hayden and was unable to find him.

Nehemiah Burr testified that after the Hayden family moved from Rockland, he bought the wood in the Hayden wood-lot. Some of the wood the witness carted away himself alone, and Andrew Haslett (or Hazen) helped him cart the remainder. Before he was assisted by Haslett he had carried 11 loads of wood of about half a cord each. He had driven his ox team to all parts of the lot, and had picked up the wood and thrown it into the cart from where he found it lying. There were canker-briars growing over the lot, but they did not inconvenience him in picking up the wood. The wood was sunk into the ground to some extent, but he did not consider the ground what would be called marshy or boggy. During the examination of this witness a wreath of the canker-brier vine, taken from the Hayden wood-lot, was produced by the prosecution and shown to the jurors.

Monroe Burr testified that several days after the conclusion of the Madison trial he heard Mr. Hayden say that he left his house for the wood-lot on the afternoon of the homicide right after dinner, or about 1 o'clock. The witness further testified that he had moved one of the piles of wood which Mr. Hayden claimed to have piled on the day of the murder, and in moving the pile, which measured 32 cubic feet, and which he moved stick by stick a distance of six feet, he had consumed exactly five minutes.

Lucerne Stevens was recalled by Mr. Jones, and was asked whether he saw three old boards, fastened together by a cleat, which measured 12 feet, on the ground on the outside. The witness said he saw them. Mr. Waller objected to this question, and Mr. Jones said his claim was that to-day, on the Hayden premises, were three old boards, fastened together by a cleat, which Mr. Hayden had nailed across the lower part of the aperture in the northwest corner of his barn. Judge Park ruled that the question was a proper one, and, when repeated by Mr. Jones, the witness said he was unable to answer it.

John N. Chittenden, farmer and town agent, of South Madison, testified that he visited the Hayden wood-lot a short time after the homicide, and saw the wood piled up. He thought the piles were on the ground which appeared to have been made by the wood which had been moved. The sticks of wood had evidently been moved before piling from 12 to 16 feet. The wood-lot was substantially dry, and in the opinion of the witness there would have been no difficulty in driving a horse hitched to a wagon to any part of the lot. In the three piles which the witness saw there were 84 sticks. Serene Scranton was with him at the time, and threw the entire three piles of wood into other piles from 12 to 14 feet away in 3½ minutes.

Nelson Bishop, of Madison, corroborated the preceding witness. On cross-examination, Mr. Watrous asked: "Haven't you said that when you testified in Madison you calculated to make it as easy as possible for Mr. Hayden, but when people began to laugh and sneer at your story, you went to work as hard as you could?"

"I don't remember." replied the witness.

"Didn't you say, when you testified in Madison, that an hour and three-quarters was not an unreasonably long time to do what Mr. Hayden claimed he had done on the afternoon of the murder?"

"I don't remember. I may have said that a man could take as much time to do the work as he wanted to, and that perhaps the witnesses for Mr. Hayden didn't lie."

"Haven't you an interest in this case?" asked Mr. Watrous.

"No, Sir," replied the witness, "and I don't think he ought, either."

Charles H. Hawley testified that he attended the oyster supper in Rockland, in March, 1878, in company with his half-sister, Imogene Stannard. He corroborated the latter's testimony about this visit. On cross-examination, the witness said that on March 20, 1878, he was living in Charles Stannard's house, in Rockland. He was not married then, but was about a month later.

"Don't you remember," asked Mr. Watrous, "about before that time you and your wife had a falling-out with Mary, and that you left your father's house on that account?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you ever threaten to kick Mary out of doors?"

"No, Sir!"

The witness finally admitted that he had a disagreement with Mary, but could not remember when it was. Mr. Watrous asked:

"How do you know you arrived at the oyster supper before 11 o'clock?"

"I looked at my watch and saw it was 5 o'clock."

"Five o'clock, eh!"

"I mean 6—7."

"Which will you have it?"

"Seven."

In answer to further questions the witness said he was sure that he was at the oyster supper longer than half an hour, but could not swear he was there an hour. He did not understand the use of figures, could neither add nor subtract, but could tell the time by a watch.

At 6 o'clock court was adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP.

J. W. Parker & Co., of No. 122 Pearl-street, the agents here of the British ship Alexander McKenzie, received information on Wednesday that that vessel had stranded, near Ostend, on the 30th. She sailed from this port, for Antwerp, on Dec. 6, with a cargo of 54,000 bushels of grain. The ship will prove a total loss, but Capt. Somerwood and his entire crew were saved. She belonged to Sparrow Brothers, of St. John, New-Brunswick, and registered 1,500 tons. She was built at St. Martins, in 1875. The ship and cargo were both insured.

ONE OF THE OLD GUARD.

THE PEACEFUL END OF CHARLES COUDERT, A HERO OF THE "LITTLE CORPORAL'S" WAR WITH THE ALLIES.

Charles Coudert, whose adventures in the service of the first Napoleon as a member of the famous Guard of Honor, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, would have filled a volume of narrative as picturesque as romance, besides correcting current history on many important points, died on the last day of December, 1879, in his residence, in South Orange. Mr. Coudert had just entered upon his eighty-fifth year, having celebrated the anniversary of his birth at Bordeaux on Dec. 22, 1795, only two days previous to his death. He was educated in the Military School at Saumur, one of the most famous institutions in France, and entered the service of Napoleon at the age of 15. He participated in the desperate but disastrous campaign that was terminated by the battle of Leipsic, in October, 1813, which lasted three days and precipitated the downfall of Napoleon, whose resources had already been sorely tried by the disasters of his campaign with Russia. Young Coudert, then a boy of 17, bore a gallant part in the three days' struggle against the allied troops of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who, 160,000 strong, led by the celebrated Prince Schwartzenberg, threw themselves against the conqueror's lines, holding a series of outlying villages on the south of the city, about 9 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 16. As the gray old veteran was accustomed to tell the story, it possessed something of the contorted picturesqueness of a description by Carlyle. Repulsed, the allies fell back sullenly. Napoleon saw the moment. At a nod, the Old Guard, and the Young Guard—Coudert belonged to the latter—preceded by a train of artillery, shrunk the centre of the retreating enemy, pierced it, and rode down the allied legions pell-mell. The Austrian Prince ordered up his reserves; Napoleon supported with his; and the grandest cavalry struggle of history ensued. Scarcely a brilliant but unreliable, captured, at the head of his cuirassiers, two Emperors, the Russian and the Prussian; but the Cossacks of the Russian Imperial Guard, with an impetuous rush, rescued the captive potentates, and turned the tide of battle. Night fell upon the two armies occupying the positions they held in the morning—no advantage on either side. The next day was Sunday, and the two armies rested by tacit consent. But, meantime, the Army of Silesia, 60,000 strong, had beaten Marmont, one of Napoleon's trusted Lieutenants, at Möckern, after an obstinate conflict, and on Monday Napoleon, with only 160,000 men and treason in his camp, was hemmed in by 300,000 men. The Saxon and Würtemberg contingent now turned their guns against their former comrades. Sharp fighting all day Monday; on Tuesday the fight forced the issue, and the invincible was fain to withdraw by way of Lindenau. At a critical moment the bridge across the Elster blew up, cutting off 12,000 soldiers and 25,000 sick and wounded. At 2 P. M. that day the Emperor was on his way to the Rhine, shorn of 60,000 veterans and most decidedly beaten. Young Coudert, who took part in the brilliant cavalry onslaught on Saturday, came off with an Austrian lance-head in his arm, the ugly scar of which he carried to his grave, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which with singular modesty, he never displayed. Soon afterward his son, Mr. Louis Jaques Coudert, wrote to the Emperor Napoleon III., claiming the cross on behalf of his father, and it was sent, with a very complimentary letter reciting the services of the veteran member of the Guard of Honor to the cause of his Empress-mother, Young Coudert, who had participated in the famous battles of Lützen and Bautzen, fought on May 2 and 21, 1813, respectively, and at the latter participated in a cavalry charge that Napoleon pronounced the most brilliant in history. Believing the forces of Napoleon to be routed, the allies sent a corps to cut off his retreat. It fell to the Guard of Honor, composed of 12,000 young fellows of the best blood of France, to counter this movement. With a dash they broke upon the enemy outnumbering them two to one, and fairly rode through the appalled Germans, scattering their regiments like sheep.

His duties during the Hundred Days campaign was over young Coudert returned to his military studies at Saumur, where he remained until 1821, and where the incident occurred which exiled him from France.

The Bourbons had already taken quiet possession of the throne of their ancestors, but the spectre of Napoleonism still haunted the reigning dynasty, and numerous Carbonarist conclaves existed in France, while the Army itself was honeycombed with secret societies. Five military conspiracies were detected during the year 1821, and the secret service was kept busily in tracing out the threads of intrigue. In December, 1821, a fire occurred one night in the town, and, as usual, the young men of the Military School, anxious to show their heroism, rushed to the spot. One of them was knocked down by a falling timber, and carried to the hospital immediate. On his way it dropped a paper dropped from his pocket, which divulged the existence of a conspiracy, in which a number of the students were implicated, to restore the Bonaparte dynasty and the Constitution of 1791. Twenty-four young men were arrested, and thrown into a dungeon as "Tours." Of these, 11 were held for trial, 8 were acquitted, and 3 convicted and sentenced to be shot. Among the latter was Charles Coudert, then only 25 years of age; Delon, the reputed leader of the conspiracy, and Sirejeau, a young man of 23, who suffered the death penalty. The trial took place at Tours in February, 1822, the court-martial being composed of officers of the Fourth Military Division, stationed at that point. Delon, Coudert and Sirejeau were convicted and sentenced. M. Eugène Coudert, the brother and head of the old and distinguished family to which the prisoner belonged, personally sought Mme. Récamier and pleaded earnestly for the life of his brother, representing his extreme youth, his distinguished services, and his betrayal by Dunas and Alix, two petty officers, upon whose evidence his conviction was secured. The King was inflexible, but finally consented to assemble a council of revision to review the cases of the prisoners. On April 18, 1822, the council affirmed the sentences of the three students, and they were returned to the military prison at Tours, where they passed their leisure moments in inquiring which should give the word of command when they were led out. The elder Coudert's brother again presented himself at the Abbaye-au-Bois, the residence of the merciful Récamier, and implored her to use her influence with the King. His Bourbon Majesty turned a deaf ear to her entreaties, and the prisoners prepared to meet their fate like soldiers.

But M. Eugène Coudert had not yet exhausted his resources, and an escape was planned, which is one of the cleverest in history. The prisoner, who was confined in a dungeon on the fourth story, was permitted to receive packages of food and books from his friends, and, piece by piece, an ordinary civilian's dress was smuggled into the prison. At the same time, his keeper was bribed to leave the door of his cell unbolted, and a friend of his at the proper moment undertook to pick a quarrel with the officer in command, thereby affording the quarters the prisoner in citizen's dress would have to pass in making his escape from the building. Audacious as the scheme appears, it was crowned with success. While the two men were engaged in a dispute, the prisoner slipped out and sauntered toward the gate at a leisurely pace. The guard—a platoon of soldiers stationed at that point—taking him for an inspector in disguise, saluted the escaping prisoner. He had scarcely turned the corner when the alarm was raised. But it was too late. While he was securely concealed, the elder Coudert went over to London, and, personating his brother Charles, caused it to be announced in the English papers that the hero of the recent romantic escape had arrived in London. This put the authorities off their guard, and Charles Coudert escaped at leisure, subsequently making his way to this country. Here he married, founded a flourishing school, became the father of three sons, the Coudert Brothers, lawyers, in William-street, and one daughter. The oldest of these, Frederick, has also been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. Eighteen grandchildren have grown up about the veteran. The funeral will take place at South Orange at 20:30 to-day.

CURIOUS RELIC OF WILKES BOOTH.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 31.

When the delegation from Philadelphia was here recently to ask for condemned cannon to make a statue of Gen. Meade, the party visited Gen. Dunn at his office, and saw the relics he had there connected with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Miss McHenry told Gen. Dunn of one of interest she had, and yesterday Mr. Cox, who was also of the party, presented this to the Judge Advocate-General, it having been sent him by Miss McHenry with the following explanatory letter:

No. 114 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1879.

Wilkens McKee Dunn Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Herewith I send you a relic which may prove an acceptable addition to your collection relative to the assassination of President Lincoln.

In August, 1864, Mr. J. Wilkes Booth registered as a guest at the McHenry House, Meadville, Penn. He was there on the 13th of that month. After his departure it was found that he had, with a diamond, inscribed upon a pane of a window of his bedroom these words:

ABE LINCOLN,
Departed this
Life Aug. 13th, 1864.
By the effects of
Poison.

The glass remained in the window undisturbed until the country was shocked by the murder of Mr. Lincoln on the 14th of April, 1865. A few days after that event Mr. P. M. N. Taylor, proprietor of the McHenry House, cut the pane from the window, framed it over a backing of black velvet, framed with it the autograph of Mr. Booth, which Mr. Taylor got from the hotel register, and sent the whole to me just as it now is. I received it toward the end of April, 1865, and have had it in my possession ever since. I believe the inscription is genuine, and the history as above given is true.

I am respectfully yours,
MARY MCHENRY.

It is believed that Booth must have known of some attempt premeditated, if not actually made, to poison Mr. Lincoln Aug. 13, 1864, and supposed that it had been successful.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mary Maher, aged 40, of No. 63 Washington-street, fell down stairs at her residence, yesterday, and fractured her skull.

Jennie Wheeler, aged 4 years, who was badly burned on Wednesday by a fire in the apartments of her parents, at No. 411 West Twenty-sixth-street, died yesterday from the injuries.

James Kelly, aged 19, who lived in South Fordham, while on his way home last evening was taken suddenly ill at One Hundred and Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, and died before medical aid could be procured.

James Quinlan, of No. 301 East Thirty-ninth-street, became engaged last evening in a quarrel with two strangers at Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, in which he received two severe stab-wounds in the head. Quinlan was attended by Police Surgeon McDonnell. His assailants escaped.

While John O'Connell, of Seventy-second-street and Avenue A, was endeavoring to disperse a crowd of loafers who were creating a disturbance in front of his residence, he was set upon by the brawlers, one of whom, Michael Matthews, of Seventy-fourth-street and Avenue A, stabbed him twice in the breast, causing slight wounds. Matthews escaped.

At midnight on Wednesday, Jeremiah Tuomay, aged 40, of No. 260 Monroe-street, while passing through Monroe-street, between Jackson and Corlears streets, was shot in the back by some unknown person, who had evidently fired a pistol from one of the houses in the neighborhood to celebrate the advent of the new year. Tuomey, who was severely injured, was taken to his home.

Detectives Mulvey and Flynn arrested Patrick S. Magrath, alias "Fudge," and Thomas Reid in the cellar of No. 23 Thames-street on Wednesday night. They had in their possession a bale of cotton. After his arrest Magrath was identified by Julius Filer, of No. 381 Third-avenue, as one of two highway robbers who attacked him on Nov. 28 and robbed him of his watch. In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, both prisoners were remanded until to-day.

Pistol shots were heard yesterday morning by Officer Hugh Leddy, of the Twentieth Precinct, and he found William Drummond, of No. 254 Hudson-street, dealing from a negro, Daniel Miller, of No. 157 West Forty-first-street, with whom he had had a dispute. Miller who is employed as servant by Dr. Sayre, of Thirtieth-street and Sixth-avenue, was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Flammer. Drummond received slight wounds in the thigh and face. He was sent to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Edward and Walter Callaghan, two brothers, 19 years old, went to hear the Trinity chimes on Wednesday night. Returning home they became involved in a heated argument about the melodious bells. A crowd collected about them, and they came to blows, and were engaged in a regular rough-and-tumble tussle, when Officer Finken, of the Fourth Precinct, took them in custody. They were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and Justice Ellbreth fined them each $1. He thought brothers could do better than end the year in a free fight.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a still-born infant was found in an ash-barrel on Hicks-street yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue.

While loading a pistol yesterday, E. Siefert, aged 19, residing in Dobeveise, near Hamboldt-street, shot himself accidentally in the hand, causing a severe wound.

During a quarrel yesterday between Daniel J. Sullivan, of No. 429 Columbia-street, and his wife Ellen, the former seized a knife and stabbed the latter, wounding her severely. The injured woman, who belonged to the Island College Hospital, and her husband was arrested.

Three boys, named John Claney, John Dailey, and Lawrence Schenck, jumped into a wagon which they found standing, yesterday, in front of No. 66 Moore-street, and drove off. The horse and wagon belonged to Frederick Kirchner. The boys were subsequently arrested on a charge of larceny.

Burglars attempted to enter a grocery store at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Henry-street at an early hour yesterday morning. They had forced off the wire screen and broken the glass in the window, when the approach of an officer frightened them off. The officer chased the thieves, but failed to catch them.

Thomas Garrigan jumped upon his mother last evening, at the latter's residence, No. 46 Carroll-street, fracturing her ribs and otherwise rackmuch injuring her. Garrigan went to visit his mother, and they quarreled about some family matter. The injured woman was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and her son was arrested.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Yesterday at Sing Sing Prison the convicts were not given a holiday, but the work in the various shops was carried on as usual. The 1,575 prisoners, however, sat down to a good dinner.

James C. Courter, the newly-elected Sheriff of Westchester County, took possession of his office at White Plains, yesterday. He has appointed Henry B. Ford Deputy Sheriff and Jailer; John Duffy Deputy Jailer, John Kennedy book-keeper, and Peter Miller clerk.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is expected that the application for a new trial in the case of the convicted bank officers in Jersey City will be argued before Judge Garretson to-morrow.

Policeman Lee, of Newark, while attempting to quell a disturbance early yesterday morning, had his badge stolen and clothes torn by a gang of negroes. On pursuing them into a saloon, he was set upon by a crowd of whites and blacks, and beaten about the face, head, and body. In the melée, his watch was also stolen.

John Jacobus, a brother of ex-Assemblyman "Aleck" Jacobus, for 25 years bridge-tender for the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Hackensack River, walked along the track toward his post of duty last night. He had reached a point about 100 yards away from his home, when he encountered an eastbound express train, and to avoid